

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear. Then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

Ford's firmness

President Ford is to be commended for his handling of the Mayaguez incident. He acted with prudence, deliberation, and courage. Rightly, he tried first to secure return of the vessel and its crew by diplomatic means. Cambodia's failure to respond left him no choice but to take military action.

This was an instance of firm leadership under difficult and delicate circumstances.

There is need now to view the event with a sense of proportion. The tendency by some to gloat that the U.S. has demonstrated its "strength" in the aftermath of defeat in Vietnam should be suppressed. Hyperbole is self-defeating. This was not the use of power to safeguard America's or another nation's security. It was the use of power for the legitimate and circumscribed purpose of protecting American lives and property. The point is the U.S. could not permit a nation to flout international law and arbitrarily seize its ships and citizens on the seas.

This is not to deny, however, the complicating factors surrounding the capture and retrieval of the Mayaguez — and the impact of the American action in broader foreign policy terms. The seizure looked very much like a defiance of the U.S. In this context the use of counterforce is bound to be seen as a demonstration of Washington's willingness to protect its interests with toughness. Whatever the public rhetoric of governments, we suspect many nations in Asia (possibly even Thailand) are relieved to see this is so.

Nor should it be forgotten that Moscow and Peking, whose perceptions are most vital to

America's security, are watching closely. Can it be doubted that the Chinese or Russians would read a failure of the U.S. to act in its legitimate interests as a sign of weakness?

In Washington the Mayaguez affair is still having an impact. Although there is general praise for the President's action, questions have arisen about the high cost in casualties and about some aspects of the execution of the operation. Abroad, too, the repercussions have yet to be fully felt.

There seems little doubt that the marine operation will solidify communist anti-Americanism, and the crucial question is what the U.S.-Cambodian confrontation spells for future relations in the region. This is hardly an auspicious beginning for a new relationship with Phnom Penh, whose motives in seizing the Mayaguez are still unclear.

All one knows is that the Cambodians are extremely sensitive to what they term "foreign imperialism." The new leaders are militant, radical, and determined to demonstrate their country's independence.

That goal must be honored. It goes without saying Cambodia's territorial integrity must be respected and there must be no interference in its domestic affairs as it gropes toward a new political and economic order. But a time will come when Cambodia will want trade and other relations with the rest of the world. It must therefore learn that if it is to be accepted as a member of the international community, it will have to abide by international norms of responsible behavior.

The naval challenge

The rescue of the freighter Mayaguez focuses dramatically on the importance of American sea power. Similarly, do recent Soviet naval exercises demonstrate the Soviet Union's determination to become a global naval power. There is little doubt the Russians hope eventually to achieve parity with and even surpass America's present capability on the seas and to use their navy for political — and if need be military — purposes.

In the face of this Soviet challenge, several conclusions suggest themselves:

- It is vital to world stability and the West's security that the United States maintain its naval supremacy. The Russians do not depend on the seas for their survival; the West does. America must therefore keep its navy modernized, efficient and fully able to meet U.S. commitments around the world and to act as a deterrent to Soviet expansionism.

• In light of the American withdrawal from Vietnam and changing political perceptions in Asia and Europe, there is urgent need for a national discussion of what U.S. commitments are, what kind of navy America should have, and how well it is fulfilling its mission.

• While worldwide naval limitations are unrealistic at present, the Soviet Union and the United States ought to begin thinking about averting an unrestrained naval race. The first step could be agreement to limit force levels in the Indian Ocean.

On the last score, concern is mounting that the U.S. may be losing its edge in naval power. The reasons are misleading: the decline and function of the two aircraft carriers. The core of the U.S. Navy is the aircraft carrier, a powerful attack ship aimed at protecting American military power on shore, i.e., in a land war, and keeping sea-lanes open. A flexible force, it is capable of a variety of military operations, as so recently seen in the Gulf of Siam.

The Russians, on the other hand, are not yet able to use their navy to project power. They have concentrated on building an advanced system aimed at preventing the U.S. from contributing to a land war in Europe, intercepting the West's seafarers and supply routes, and at protecting their own submarine missile capability.

Although they do not have a massive offensive capability, however (and we are speaking here of conventional not strategic nuclear forces), the Russians have visibly

Monday, May 1

'There! Now if we can all watch our Ps and Qs'



Readers write

It's a kinder world now

In the nostalgia for a more stable society, it seems to me Peter J. Henkler-Heaton is viewing a past era through rose-tinted spectacles. (Manners very nearly make men — April 28th.)

I would submit that today's western world is kinder than that of prewar days. Deference and formality may be less, but should one care about that?

There may be far less of the leisure which enables people to pursue the niceties of life; many facets of polite living require time, and the middle classes no longer have the help in daily life which gives this. The working classes never did have it.

Some experts believe this post-Vietnam era demands a much more flexible navy. They suggest that smaller carriers and more ships with vertical-take-off aircraft are more functional than giant carriers, which are prohibitive in cost and therefore riskier to use.

A part of naval reassessment should be consideration of the possibilities for force limitations. At present there is no need to negotiate with the Russians, for the U.S. has the upper hand. But the time may come

when the balance of power is such that we

should contribute to what we honestly

believe is a worthy cause.

I deplore the fact that the Presi-

dent's great nation and his Secretary

belittle the people of this nation's

effort to assess blame — or more

attempt to absolve themselves

of past and present sins. Mrs. J.

W. Henkler-Heaton, Mrs. J.

Tustin, Calif.

Letters are welcome. Only a few

can be published and may be

acknowledged. All are subject to

selection.

Mr. Henkler-Heaton must either have had a somewhat sheltered life or be ignoring social history.

There seems to me to be a great deal too

wringing of hands, doom, gloom and

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, June 2, 1975

60¢ U.S. 25¢ U.K.

Guns don't bring butter

By Joseph C. Harsch

Gerald Ford's first presidential journey to Europe underlines an important but not yet widely perceived fact about the world we live in. The machinery for cooperation among the modern industrial democracies was designed to meet the receding problems of the past, not the onrushing problems of tomorrow.

The NATO alliance is concerned with protecting Western Europe from the pressures of communism and Soviet imperialism coming from the East. Everything about NATO — its problems, its tasks and its answers — move along an east-west axis. President Ford went to Brussels officially to reassure the West European allies of American devotion to NATO — which the Europeans do not seriously doubt.

But the great problems weighing upon all the governments in the NATO alliance and on the others, primarily Japan, who are associated with them are not on any east-west axis. They are on a north-south axis. They concern the trading relations between the industrial countries which inhabit the northern temperate zones of the world and the raw-material producing countries of South America, Africa, and southern Asia.

There is harmony among NATO members and allies whenever the conversation turns to the Soviet Union. There are differences of emphasis in perceptions of Soviet future intentions, but not on fundamentals. But the conversation on that subject tends to be perfunctory and recessive. Most of the allies feel that for the time being at least that problem is under control.

The problems not under control at all are the price of oil, the price of food, the relationship between industrial prices and raw-material prices. And for these problems there is as yet almost no machinery. True, there are piecemeal approaches. U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger preceded President Ford to Europe to speak at a ministerial meeting of the International Energy Agency. The residual organization of the British Commonwealth, which recently met in the West Indies, is a forum of sorts in which the Socialists see as a last stand to keep the principle of party freedom and parliamentary democracy alive in Portugal.

"We are really at the moment of decision," said Portuguese Communist Party leader Alvaro Cunhal in the provincial town of Coimbra.

He was referring to the struggle under way between his own party and the Socialists in what the Socialists see as a last stand to keep the principle of party freedom and parliamentary democracy alive in Portugal.

But the decision that counts in Portugal is that of the Armed Forces Movement (MFA) which ousted the right-wing authoritarian Caetano regime 13 months ago and really holds the reins of power in the country. The MFA is being forced in effect to arbitrate the struggle between Communists and Socialists,

and after a day-long meeting, it still could not make up its mind.

The week before last MFA closed down the Socialist newspaper Republica rather than resolve the impasse that had developed between the paper's Socialist editorial and its Communist-led printers. The Socialists saw this as a pro-Communist decision and took to the streets, reminding everybody that they had topped the poll (with 38 percent of the vote to the 18 percent given the Communist Party and its allies) in last month's election.

Socialist leader Mario Soares has said the two Socialists in the military-civilian Cabinet will boycott Cabinet meetings until the MFA ensures freedom of the press and guarantees free and secret elections in both trade unions and local government.

* * * * * Please turn to Page 12

President Ford turns spotlight on Europe

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Brussels

There was one question of substance that President Ford intended to tackle during the NATO summit here — in addition to the largely psychological and symbolic task of reassuring the Western alliance of U.S. commitment and credibility in the wake of recent setbacks in Indo-China.

It was the Middle East.

Mr. Ford's aim was to try to enlist the help of America's European allies in breaking the current impasse in the Middle East and get things moving again toward settlement in the area.

During his current travels on this side of the Atlantic, the President is meeting one of the principals in the Middle East drama, Egyptian President Sadat, in Salzburg, Austria. And after Mr. Ford's return to Washington, he will be having talks in the White House with another of the principals, Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin.

What the President learns during these two meetings will influence the U.S. in deciding what new initiatives it might take on the Middle East. Even before Mr. Ford left Washington for Brussels, high administration officials disclosed in private talks that:

1. The President was now "looking hard" at an "option for Mideast reassessment" which would include nearly total withdrawal by Israel from occupied Arab territories in return for a new "ironclad" U.S. guarantee of Israel's security.

2. The President, here at the NATO summit, was to work in private bilateral talks, to prevail on individual members of the alliance to agree to work with the U.S. in bringing about a Mideast settlement.

The U.S. is not asking for NATO group action in this direction. The President has said, "I don't think the alliance should, as a unified body, move into these very delicate negotiations."

But he added in a recent interview: "The impact of each nation, if we could all agree . . . would be extremely beneficial and most helpful in getting Arab nations, as well as Israel, to resolve some of the long-standing volatile questions."

U.S. hopes for Soviet cooperation in the same direction on these administration "options":

• A show of NATO strength and solidarity — which the president believes was on display here for the next two days — was to remind the Soviets that they are dealing with a still formidable and determined Western bloc and with a U.S. that, despite Vietnam, has not turned its back on its commitments.

The U.S. assumption here is that defense works better and that Soviet participation in a Mideast guarantee is more likely if the Soviets are convinced that their adversary is united and tough — and that lack of Soviet cooperation might unleash events that might precipitate a war.

The Soviets, particularly party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, are looking for something they might well accept as a quid pro quo for joining in a Mideast territorial guarantee. That something might be U.S. and NATO support to a meeting of the European security conference at summit level in which the West would put its seal of consent to current Soviet-carved boundaries in Eastern and Central Europe.

The President may well decide to hold out to the Soviets this carrot of U.S. participation at a European security conference later this summer — in return for Soviet participation in a Mideast settlement.

Portuguese parties tussle

By Geoffrey Geddes
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

and after a day-long meeting, it still could not make up its mind.

The week before last MFA closed down the Socialist newspaper Republica rather than resolve the impasse that had developed between the paper's Socialist editorial and its Communist-led printers. The Socialists saw this as a pro-Communist decision and took to the streets, reminding everybody that they had topped the poll (with 38 percent of the vote to the 18 percent given the Communist Party and its allies) in last month's election.

Both sides are referring to the struggle under way between their own party and the Socialists in what the Socialists see as a last stand to keep the principle of party freedom and parliamentary democracy alive in Portugal.

But the decision that counts in Portugal is that of the Armed Forces Movement (MFA) which ousted the right-wing authoritarian Caetano regime 13 months ago and really holds the reins of power in the country. The MFA is being forced in effect to arbitrate the struggle between Communists and Socialists,

and after a day-long meeting, it still could not make up its mind.

The week before last MFA closed down the Socialist newspaper Republica rather than resolve the impasse that had developed between the paper's Socialist editorial and its Communist-led printers. The Socialists saw this as a pro-Communist decision and took to the streets, reminding everybody that they had topped the poll (with 38 percent of the vote to the 18 percent given the Communist Party and its allies) in last month's election.

Both sides are referring to the struggle under way between their own party and the Socialists in what the Socialists see as a last stand to keep the principle of party freedom and parliamentary democracy alive in Portugal.

But the decision that counts in Portugal is that of the Armed Forces Movement (MFA) which ousted the right-wing authoritarian Caetano regime 13 months ago and really holds the reins of power in the country. The MFA is being forced in effect to arbitrate the struggle between Communists and Socialists,

and after a day-long meeting, it still could not make up its mind.

The week before last MFA closed down the Socialist newspaper Republica rather than resolve the impasse that had developed between the paper's Socialist editorial and its Communist-led printers. The Socialists saw this as a pro-Communist decision and took to the streets, reminding everybody that they had topped the poll (with 38 percent of the vote to the 18 percent given the Communist Party and its allies) in last month's election.

Both sides are referring to the struggle under way between their own party and the Socialists in what the Socialists see as a last stand to keep the principle of party freedom and parliamentary democracy alive in Portugal.

But the decision that counts in Portugal is that of the Armed Forces Movement (MFA) which ousted the right-wing authoritarian Caetano regime 13 months ago and really holds the reins of power in the country. The MFA is being forced in effect to arbitrate the struggle between Communists and Socialists,

and after a day-long meeting, it still could not make up its mind.

The week before last MFA closed down the Socialist newspaper Republica rather than resolve the impasse that had developed between the paper's Socialist editorial and its Communist-led printers. The Socialists saw this as a pro-Communist decision and took to the streets, reminding everybody that they had topped the poll (with 38 percent of the vote to the 18 percent given the Communist Party and its allies) in last month's election.

Both sides are referring to the struggle under way between their own party and the Socialists in what the Socialists see as a last stand to keep the principle of party freedom and parliamentary democracy alive in Portugal.

But the decision that counts in Portugal is that of the Armed Forces Movement (MFA) which ousted the right-wing authoritarian Caetano regime 13 months ago and really holds the reins of power in the country. The MFA is being forced in effect to arbitrate the struggle between Communists and Socialists,

and after a day-long meeting, it still could not make up its mind.

The week before last MFA closed down the Socialist newspaper Republica rather than resolve the impasse that had developed between the paper's Socialist editorial and its Communist-led printers. The Socialists saw this as a pro-Communist decision and took to the streets, reminding everybody that they had topped the poll (with 38 percent of the vote to the 18 percent given the Communist Party and its allies) in last month's election.

Both sides are referring to the struggle under way between their own party and the Socialists in what the Socialists see as a last stand to keep the principle of party freedom and parliamentary democracy alive in Portugal.

But the decision that counts in Portugal is that of the Armed Forces Movement (MFA) which ousted the right-wing authoritarian Caetano regime 13 months ago and really holds the reins of power in the country. The MFA is being forced in effect to arbitrate the struggle between Communists and Socialists,

and after a day-long meeting, it still could not make up its mind.

The week before last MFA closed down the Socialist newspaper Republica rather than resolve the impasse that had developed between the paper's Socialist editorial and its Communist-led printers. The Socialists saw this as a pro-Communist decision and took to the streets, reminding everybody that they had topped the poll (with 38 percent of the vote to the 18 percent given the Communist Party and its allies) in last month's election.

Australasia

Aborigines make their voice heard

By Ann Miller
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Canberra
The tents are gone, and the lawns outside Parliament House where they once stood have been dug up for replanting. The "aboriginal embassy," widely publicized here for several years, has been closed.

The "embassy," bedecked with signs and symbols, had been the focal point of rowdy demonstrations. Its removal is an indication that the aborigines are, for the time being at least, satisfied that their complaints and claims are receiving official attention.

The right of aborigines to recover lands many of their ancestors lost to territorial expansion or to demand compensation for them has been a thorny problem for the Australian Government. At least one spokesman, Charles Perkins, assistant secretary for aboriginal affairs, thinks progress has not been made fast enough and threatened to protest by pitching another tent outside the United Nations to call worldwide attention to aboriginal grievances. He also says he will ask the World Court to prosecute Australia for racism.

Once numbering perhaps 300,000, the aborigines had evolved a complex social organization over thousands of years when the first British settlers arrived in Australia in 1788.

Aboriginal ties to the land were associated with religious beliefs more than with agriculture, because as a people they were nomads, lacking even the simplest forms of cultivation or trade.

As livestock ranchers and farmers fanned out across Australia in the 1830s and 1840s, the aborigines were forced to give up many of their traditional tribal grounds. Since there were no villages, and dwellings and tools were primitive, it appeared to the white settlers that these were people lacking in intellect and in the ability to perform sustained work.

The idea has been held widely ever since, even though aborigines have achieved promi-



Aborigine laborer on outback sheep station

nence in several fields, among them tennis star Evonne Goolagong, poet Kath Walker, and internationally acclaimed artist Namatjira. Miss Goolagong was voted Australian of the Year in 1972.

At the same time, the aboriginal population has declined steadily to the point that the 1971 census showed 116,861 (about one-third of them full-blooded) out of an overall Australian population of 13 million.

Historically there have been three different approaches in Australia toward aborigines:

- Protection — virtually an attitude of apartheid. From 1860 until the 1930s government controls restricted freedom of movement, controlled employment, and prohibited alcoholic beverages. Little was done outside mission stations to educate or improve the well-being of the indigenous people. Police frequently were used to enforce regulations.

- Assimilation — widely accepted in the 1950s. It was generally thought that aborigines should become fully integrated with the European-type civilization of white Australians. Improvements began to be made in housing, health, and education.

In 1967 Australians voted overwhelmingly to

give the federal government power to legislate for aborigines in the states concurrently with state governments. Their numbers also were to be included in the national census. Subsequently an office of aboriginal affairs was established and a council appointed to advise the federal government.

- Self-determination — the present policy. It is designed to enable aborigines to choose their own way of life — whether a return to ancient tribal ways (and this is being done successfully in some areas) or to become part of the Western-type society.

When the present Labor government came to power in 1972, it provided considerable impetus to a movement that already had begun.

The government kept its promise to locate offices of aboriginal affairs in all states and appointed the Commission on Land Rights to try to resolve the compensation claims.

The commission's final report, in April, 1974, stressed that aborigines should be consulted, fully about all proposals on their behalf, despite criticism from those wanting immediate action. It also recommended as much autonomy as possible for aborigines in

running their own affairs, with ability for use of public money and

The report did not recommend compensation for lost lands, but suggested aborigines should own title to them which would be vested in corporations as land trusts and directed by a board composed of aborigines.

Two such councils already have been established in the Northern Territory, one fifth of which is aboriginal-owned, with exploitation of mineral resources (bauxite, manganese) has been a major controversy. The land-rights commission suggested that mining companies deal directly with the new trusts rather than with communities, and the suggestion has been followed and been found to work satisfactorily.

The Australian Government is spending more than \$210 million in fiscal year on housing, health, education, employment, legal aid for aborigines. And aboriges all over Australia have been elected national consultative committees to liaison with Canberra on policies of

grams.

New Zealand's offshore oil search

By Denis Wederell
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Wellington, New Zealand
Does oil rest beneath the waters off New Zealand?

A modern offshore rig is looking for it, but the project directors must cope with technical and governmental snags.

The rig, named Penrod 74, is reaching down toward a target depth of 14,000 feet at a drilling site west of this nation's North Island in a concession of the Shell-BP-Todt consortium.

Natural gas already has been discovered off New Zealand in the huge, 200-square-mile, Taranaki Basin. Oil exploration there has just begun, fueling Auckland, Wellington, and other New Zealand cities in

Benelux joins seat-belt bloc

By Roger

Car drivers and front-seat passengers in the Benelux countries — Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg — must wear seat belts from June 1 by law, Belgian Transport Minister Jozef Chabert announced.

The belts must be worn in town as well as on highways.

1978 through a pipeline now under construction.

Now the prospectors are looking for oil, but drilling is behind schedule due to technical problems.

Government policy has also gotten in the oilmen's way. The New Zealand Superior Development Company, Ltd., withdrew from an agreement with the Aquitaine-Murphy-Odeco consortium in January this year, because of restrictive government laws concerning oil exploration.

Last year the government said it would participate in the development of oil discoveries (but not in the search) and proposed to amend the law so that all future prospecting licenses would include a condition giving it a 20 percent interest in any oil found.

Arthur T. Gregorian Inc. Oriental Rugs

Established 1934

1978 through a pipeline now under construction.

Now the prospectors are looking for oil, but

drilling is behind schedule due to technical

problems.

Government policy has also gotten in the

oilmen's way. The New Zealand Superior

Development Company, Ltd., withdrew from

an agreement with the Aquitaine-Murphy-

Odeco consortium in January this year,

because of restrictive government laws con-

cerning oil exploration.

Last year the government said it would

participate in the development of oil dis-

coveries (but not in the search) and pro-

posed to amend the law so that all future

prospecting licenses would include a con-

dition giving it a 20 percent interest in

any oil found.

Arthur T. Gregorian Inc. Oriental Rugs

Established 1934

1978 through a pipeline now under construction.

Now the prospectors are looking for oil, but

drilling is behind schedule due to technical

problems.

Arthur T. Gregorian Inc. Oriental Rugs

Established 1934

1978 through a pipeline now under construction.

Now the prospectors are looking for oil, but

drilling is behind schedule due to technical

problems.

Arthur T. Gregorian Inc. Oriental Rugs

Established 1934

1978 through a pipeline now under construction.

Now the prospectors are looking for oil, but

drilling is behind schedule due to technical

problems.

Arthur T. Gregorian Inc. Oriental Rugs

Established 1934

1978 through a pipeline now under construction.

Now the prospectors are looking for oil, but

drilling is behind schedule due to technical

problems.

Arthur T. Gregorian Inc. Oriental Rugs

Established 1934

1978 through a pipeline now under construction.

Now the prospectors are looking for oil, but

drilling is behind schedule due to technical

problems.

Arthur T. Gregorian Inc. Oriental Rugs

Established 1934

1978 through a pipeline now under construction.

Now the prospectors are looking for oil, but

drilling is behind schedule due to technical

problems.

Arthur T. Gregorian Inc. Oriental Rugs

Established 1934

1978 through a pipeline now under construction.

Now the prospectors are looking for oil, but

drilling is behind schedule due to technical

problems.

Arthur T. Gregorian Inc. Oriental Rugs

Established 1934

1978 through a pipeline now under construction.

Now the prospectors are looking for oil, but

drilling is behind schedule due to technical

problems.

Arthur T. Gregorian Inc. Oriental Rugs

Established 1934

1978 through a pipeline now under construction.

Now the prospectors are looking for oil, but

drilling is behind schedule due to technical

problems.

Arthur T. Gregorian Inc. Oriental Rugs

Established 1934

1978 through a pipeline now under construction.

Now the prospectors are looking for oil, but

drilling is behind schedule due to technical

problems.

Arthur T. Gregorian Inc. Oriental Rugs

Established 1934

1978 through a pipeline now under construction.

Now the prospectors are looking for oil, but

drilling is behind schedule due to technical

problems.

Arthur T. Gregorian Inc. Oriental Rugs

Established 1934

1978 through a pipeline now under construction.

Now the prospectors are looking for oil, but

drilling is behind schedule due to technical

problems.

Arthur T. Gregorian Inc. Oriental Rugs

Established 1934

1978 through a pipeline now under construction.

Now the prospectors are looking for oil, but

drilling is behind schedule due to technical

problems.

Arthur T. Gregorian Inc. Oriental Rugs

Established 1934

1978 through a pipeline now under construction.

Now the prospectors are looking for oil, but

drilling is behind schedule due to technical

problems.

Arthur T. Gregorian Inc. Oriental Rugs

Established 1934

1978 through a pipeline now under construction.

Now the prospectors are looking for oil, but

drilling is behind schedule due to technical

problems.

Arthur T. Gregorian Inc. Oriental Rugs

Established 1934

Terror gangs surface in Iran

By Dann Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The terrorists in Iran who killed two U.S. Air Force officers last month are urban guerrillas. While religious, nationalist, and reformist in outlook, they are committed to assassination and violence.

Their numbers are small. They work far underground. And the Iranian secret police, Savak, has great difficulty in finding them.

The group is one of two that share some of the Marxist-Leninist concepts of the Communist Tudeh movement, which was suppressed in Iran in 1953 when the Shah succeeded, with American help, in returning from exile and

Soviets woo Libya's Qaddafi

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

The Soviets and Col. Muammar al-Qaddafi, the anti-communist Libyan leader, appear to be improving their tentative partnership.

Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin's visit to Libya last month saw some progress in the uneasy flirtation between Colonel Qaddafi's staunchly Islamic regime and Moscow, which has been selling tanks, missiles, and advanced MIG-23 aircraft to Libya for hard cash.

Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat recently told visitors that the Qaddafi regime — which has disapproved of all of President Sadat's efforts to seek Middle East peace through U.S. mediation efforts — could become an active threat to Egypt. Mr. Sadat has been glancing uneasily over his shoulder at Libya ever since union efforts between the two states broke down before the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

At about the time of Premier Kosygin's visit to Tripoli, the Libyan radio announced it was ceasing at-

overthrowing Mossadegh's revolutionary regime.

But they insist that they are not ideological Marxists and avoid using the Marxist vocabulary.

Taking responsibility for the assassinations of Col. Paul R. Shaffer and Lt. Col. Jack J. Turner in Tehran was a group called the "people's warriors" (Mujaheddin-I-Khalq).

The other group is the "people's guerrillas and fighters."

The two groups were probably involved in the killing on June 3, 1973, on a Tehran street of Lt. Col. Lewis Hawkins, who was helping build up the Iranian gendarmerie, and in numerous attacks with small and relatively harmless bombs on offices of the United States Information Services and of Pan American Airways.

The revolutionaries also have raided Iranian gendarmerie posts to seize arms. Their numbers are small. They work far underground. And the Iranian secret police, Savak, has great difficulty in finding them.

The group is one of two that share some of the Marxist-Leninist concepts of the Communist Tudeh movement, which was suppressed in Iran in 1953 when the Shah succeeded, with American help, in returning from exile and

The revolutionaries also have seized Iranian gendarmerie posts to seize arms.

The assassination of the two American officers this week was intended, according to sympathizers in this country, as "a warning to the Shah and to the United States."

To the Shah the revolutionaries were saying,

they sympathizers explain, that the recent execution of nine revolutionaries in an Iranian

prison will only stimulate the revolutionary movement.

To the United States they were saying, the sympathizers add, that Iran, contrary to the official Iranian propaganda, is not a "happy little kingdom," but a land wracked by internal stresses that make it highly undesirable for the United States to continue its close military association and economic involvement with the Shah.

The two groups of guerrillas number as few as 300 between them, according to one estimate, or 3,000 according to another.

The two movements, essentially similar except that they are separately organized, sympathize with but have no organizational ties to the remains of the Social Democratic National Front, which was suppressed in Iran in the 1960s but which continues some underground political activity and still publishes a newspaper among students in Europe.

Neither the National Front nor the Tudeh are at present active as guerrillas. In contrast, they continue to exist as political movements. A clandestine radio probably financed by the Soviet Union and probably situated in Baghdad continues to broadcast support for the Tudeh and highly personal attacks on the Shah.

The revolutionaries also have seized Iranian gendarmerie posts to seize arms.

The assassination of the two American officers this week was intended, according to sympathizers in this country, as "a warning to the Shah and to the United States."

To the Shah the revolutionaries were saying,

they sympathizers explain, that the recent execution of nine revolutionaries in an Iranian



By R. Norman Matheny, AP
The Shah of Iran

visitors' guide to LONDON

Chelsea, Harrods, Hyde Park. All good neighbours of the London Tara Hotel

Set in a peaceful cul-de-sac in Kensington, you'll find the London Tara is a beautifully relaxing place to stay.

You're just two minutes from a branch Church of Christ, Scientist, five minutes from the

We've a haute cuisine restaurant, a friendly coffee shop and a residents lounge complete with a grand piano.

All from just \$19.69 for a single room or \$34

(C.D.) for a double room per night. Specialized Association Groups.

For colour folder write to: Mr. Jack Hearn, London Tara Hotel, Wrights Lane, London NW3.

For immediate confirmation photo:

Denton 432-3700; Chicago 236-7831; New York 757-9800; San Francisco 391-9861; Washington D.C. 296-6707; Montreal 866-8524; Toronto 362-0565.

THE PACESETTER OF THE WEST!

10 Stores Serving WESTERN AUSTRALIA

- Perth • Innaloo
- Morley • Garden City
- Carousel • Kwinana Hub
- Grove • Bunbury
- Melville • Albany
- Soon at Geraldton


Fenja Hall

89 Cottesloe Road, Sloane Square, SW3 2BZ

London's quietest, most comfortable breakfast

Recommending Mrs. and Ashley G.

Telephone: 01-580 8296

Modgraphic

for the most comprehensive service to the graphic arts in south australia

photo-engravers

• typesetters

• stereotypers

• photographers

• artists

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Modgraphic Pty. Ltd., 77-75 Glebe Street, Bowden, South Australia 5007, Telephone 46 6071.

Modgraphic

Mod

Asia



North Koreans setting their sights on the South?

Korea: new tension builds

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
North Korea has reinforced its forces close to the demilitarized zone with the South by moving up parts of two armored divisions, according to reports here. It is also reported to have intensified tunneling operations along the DMZ.

Pentagon analysts are concerned that North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung, elated at Communist victories in Vietnam and Cambodia, may be tempted to test the U.S. by a direct military thrust.

This concern, officials say, prompted Defense Secretary James Schlesinger to speak openly in recent days about the possibility of directly attacking North Korean military forces if a conflict were to arise.

At the same time, it is recalled here, China appears to be taking a cautious view. The joint communiqué that followed Premier Kim's recent visit to Peking emphasized the "peaceful reunification" of the two Koreas.

Militarily:

1. North and South Korean armed forces units are believed to be somewhat balanced in combat abilities.

2. The North Koreans, however, have a far heavier Air Force than does South Korea and hence, a clear "offensive strike capability" against South Korean urban centers. It is for this reason that the U.S. military detachment in Korea (about 42,000) is considered crucial here.

3. The South Koreans, for their part, have a large tank force considered important in the event of a large-scale conventional action. A second Korean war would likely be.

The U.S. presence in Korea, the second largest force in Asia behind Japan (62,000), is considered politically vital not just for the South Koreans, but for the Japanese, who would presumably feel directly threatened by a Communist regime outflanking them on the entire Korean peninsula.

Critics of the U.S. force, however, argue that, in effect, the U.S. is a "hostage" to continuing rivalries between the two parts of the divided nation.

Troop breakdowns, according to Pentagon estimates and figures compiled by the London-based Institute of Strategic Studies are:

North Korea: Army, 410,000 men, including 22 infantry divisions, 1 motorized division, 20 surface-to-air missile battalions; 400 medium tanks, 80 light tanks, and 200 armored personal

carriers. The Air Force numbers roughly 40,000 men, including 588 combat aircraft. There are at least 300 MIG 17s and MIG 17s, 130 MIG 21s and 70 MIG 19s. The North also has 70 or so Soviet-built bombers.

South Korea: Army, 160,000 men, including 23 infantry divisions, 1,000 tanks, and 400 armored personnel carriers. The Air Force has 25,000 men, including 210 combat aircraft, ranging from F-4s to F-5As.

The United States: Spread through some 141 bases and installations, roughly 42,000 men in South Korea, including the 2nd Infantry Division. The Fifth Air Force has a tactical F-4 fighter wing at Kunsan Air Force Base, and a second F-4 wing at Osan Air Base. Each wing is believed to have between 50 and 75 planes.

Other jet aircraft, however, could be quickly flown in from Fifth Air Force installations in Okinawa and Japan. The Navy also has carrier-based jet aircraft in the Western Pacific.

Defense analysts note that in the event of war in Korea, China might counterbalance U.S. assistance to Seoul by dispatching troops to fight alongside northern forces as it did when war last ravaged the peninsula.

Across the street or across the world.

ANSVAR
AUSTRALIA INSURANCE LTD.
Insurance for non-drinkers

VIC: 18 Collins St., Melb. 3000
NSW: 78 Pacific Hwy, Chatswood,
Sydney 2067; 419 Pitt St., Sydney,
New South Wales, 2000; 182 Kent
St., Brisbane, 4000; 84-86 Queen
St., Melbourne; 3354, 167 St., Geelong's Town, Perth,
216291; TAS: 45 Victoria St.,
Hobart, 34000.

AN14

provides the cover you need; saves you time and trouble!

Ask for free brochure.

For non-drinkers!
ANSVAR's improved
HOUSEHOLDER'S
PROTECTION
POLICY

provides the cover
you need; saves you time
and trouble!

Ask for free brochure.

ANSVAR

provides the cover
you need; saves you time
and trouble!

Ask for free brochure.

ANSVAR

provides the cover
you need; saves you time
and trouble!

Ask for free brochure.

ANSVAR

provides the cover
you need; saves you time
and trouble!

Ask for free brochure.

ANSVAR

provides the cover
you need; saves you time
and trouble!

Ask for free brochure.

ANSVAR

provides the cover
you need; saves you time
and trouble!

Ask for free brochure.

ANSVAR

provides the cover
you need; saves you time
and trouble!

Ask for free brochure.

ANSVAR

provides the cover
you need; saves you time
and trouble!

Ask for free brochure.

ANSVAR

provides the cover
you need; saves you time
and trouble!

Ask for free brochure.

ANSVAR

provides the cover
you need; saves you time
and trouble!

Ask for free brochure.

ANSVAR

provides the cover
you need; saves you time
and trouble!

Ask for free brochure.

ANSVAR

provides the cover
you need; saves you time
and trouble!

Ask for free brochure.

ANSVAR

provides the cover
you need; saves you time
and trouble!

Ask for free brochure.

ANSVAR

provides the cover
you need; saves you time
and trouble!

Ask for free brochure.

ANSVAR

provides the cover
you need; saves you time
and trouble!

Ask for free brochure.

ANSVAR

provides the cover
you need; saves you time
and trouble!

Ask for free brochure.

ANSVAR

provides the cover
you need; saves you time
and trouble!

Ask for free brochure.

ANSVAR

provides the cover
you need; saves you time
and trouble!

Ask for free brochure.

ANSVAR

provides the cover
you need; saves you time
and trouble!

Ask for free brochure.

ANSVAR

provides the cover
you need; saves you time
and trouble!

Ask for free brochure.

Boston & Europe

RETURN \$887-50*

This is the Full Cost for a Round World Excursion
Air Ticket during Low Season which includes a
Stopover in Boston.

*From Sydney & Melbourne - other Capital Cities quoted
on application.

PHONE, WRITE OR CALL TO ANY STEWART
MOFFAT TRAVEL OFFICE FOR FULL DETAILS

Stewart Moffat Travel

MELBOURNE: Cnr. Collins & William Sts.
Tel. 26 6631 409 St. Kilda Road,
286 Flinders Rd., St. Kilda,
SYDNEY: 15-23 Pitt St. Tel. 233 5205

BRISBANE: Tel. 21 3922 ADELAIDE: Tel. 57 3721
PERTH: Tel. 21 2121

Why wait
... till it's too late?

Duraclean
YOUR VALUABLE CARPETS-FURNITURE

No Soaking
No Scrubbing
Clean & Dry the Same Day

Call for FREE Quotation
Walker's Rug & Upholstery Cleaners
51 Marine Park E. Brooklyn, N.Y. 11235

United States

Jobs issue crucial for Ford

It's tied to '76 race, and soaring city crime

By Richard L. Stroul
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington. The sudden change in the balance of power in Southeast Asia after the fall of the Cambodian and South Vietnamese governments could well have a grave economic impact on the surrounding countries.

Not only are these countries faced with the problem of dealing with the new political climate of the area but with drastic readjustment of their economic policies as well.

Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Singapore saw the Vietnam war as an opportunity to build up their own economies while leaving the wider political problems to the United States. Those economies had been hit hard by the British military withdrawal from Southeast Asia and by internal political troubles in the late 1960s.

Generally, the strategy worked. By 1968 President Suharto's administration had built up Indonesia economically and, with the

development of large oil deposits, investments were pouring in. In 1972 martial law in the Philippines reduced political chaos, and extensive investment attracted. And Arab and Western oil companies have been investing heavily in Malaysia's recovery from its riots of 1969.

But this could change. The non-OPEC Southeast Asian countries, newly independent, worldwide slump in trade, by inflation, oil-price increases, now must face the reality of slowing down of American investment in the wake of the withdrawal from Vietnam.

These countries are committed to rapid industrialization and development. For this they need to concentrate resources on internal development, continue to attract foreign aid.

Speaker Carl Albert, Mr. Mansfield's counterpart in the House, told another audience that crime growing from joblessness is "an atomic bomb in every street in America."

Economists widely think high unemployment will linger after other economic factors approach normal.

"While business will turn up, unemployment will hang high," says Walter Heller, top economic adviser to John F. Kennedy, "and unused capacity will be huge."

Staff economists at Senate and House Budget Committees guess that unemployment, now 8.9 percent, will first rise a little and then decline, slowly reaching 7.5 percent in November, 1978.

If correct, that means that President Ford must seek his expected election goal over a handicap of 7 million unemployed.

Another projection: crime will rise.

There are no solid-looking tabular "extrapolations" of the social thermometer, but in the turbulent 1960s, widespread unemployment was associated with a "long, hot summer." That meant social unrest.

The opposition, meanwhile, views the government's policy as one that is preparing for one-party rule anyway.

depression of the 1930s. It may have touched bottom, though some figures still decline.

"I think we are at the end of the recession," President Ford told reporters May 8. "I believe we can look forward to some improvement economically in the third and fourth quarters of 1975 and in 1976."

The income gap between rich and poor widens, economists say, in recessions. Most dangerous, declared some witnesses at a session called by the congressional Black Caucus here where Speaker Albert spoke, is teen-age unemployment. Witnesses cited Bureau of Labor Statistics figures that this amounts to 40.2 percent of blacks, 16 to 19.

Bernard Anderson, University of Pennsylvania economist, said that "an entire generation of black teenagers will reach adulthood between now and 1980 without ever holding a job."

Criminologists feel there is a correlation between crime and unemployment.

Patrick V. Murphy, president of the Police Foundation, called high-unemployment slums "a modern-day debtor's prison" from which residents could not escape, festering with social anger.

It is recalled that former President Richard M. Nixon made law and ordered an election issue in 1968 when he attacked alleged court leniency. The FBI announced last month that serious crime jumped 17 percent in the United States in 1974. In 1973, Mr. Nixon asked for an attack on crime "without pity."

In a recent speech at Yale, President Ford came back to the subject of crime with a new declaration in favor of firmness in dealing with the criminal. Heavy unemployment and a high crime rate, many feel, will bring a new round of debate on the issue in the 1978 election.



California beaches — public or private?

Californians want their beaches back

By David Winder
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Malibu, California

Irate property owners are jamming public meetings in a last-ditch stand to keep the public off their private beaches up and down the California coastline.

They are protesting a coastal conservation program that calls for public access to private beaches.

The plan, viewed with interest beyond California because of its land-use implications, is under heavy fire from property owners, real-estate agents, developers, and utility companies.

Their primary irritation with the plan is a provision that owners of ocean front property must provide some form of public access such

as a path, stairway, or parking lot, allowing the public to enjoy their once private beaches.

Scores of lawsuits have been filed against this concept. Generally, the courts have come down strongly on the side of the coastal commission, which exercises strong permit controls over all development within 1,000 yards of the water.

There could also be fresh litigation when the plan becomes law next year. A legislative source in Sacramento says: "It's a whole new ball game then."

Even now some of the bigger issues have yet to be settled, such as powers of the successor agency to the coastal commission.

Plans for increase called 'political'

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
U.S. Treasury Secretary William E. Simon is tilting lances with the Shah of Iran, in a last-ditch effort to ward off another oil-price hike by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Figures used by the Shah to justify an OPEC price boost this September are "false," Mr. Simon told this newspaper, and OPEC analysts appear to be "confused" in their reasoning.

The U.S. Treasury chief shredded the tenet pressed by the Shah — that OPEC members have lost 35 percent of their purchasing power since they last raised oil prices because of world inflation and the growing weakness of the dollar.

"The dollar," said Mr. Simon in a telephone interview, "is exactly where it was two years ago. In other words, there has been no deterioration of the dollar's position since oil prices climbed."

Prices of goods imported by OPEC powers, added Mr. Simon, "went up about 24 percent during 1974" — not the 35 percent claimed by the Shah recently on U.S. television. And, said the Treasury Secretary, "about one-third of

that 24 percent rise can be traced right back to the earlier rise in oil prices."

This September, U.S. officials concede, the 13 nations of OPEC are likely to raise the price of oil by an amount undetermined, possibly in the range of \$2 a barrel.

Currently Persian Gulf crude sells for more than \$11 a barrel — roughly 400 percent higher than two years ago.

Key OPEC members, including Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iran, are cutting back production to keep prices high. "Control over supply," says a U.S. Treasury analysis, "is being used to maintain the fourfold price increase."

Now, according to the Shah, OPEC plans to hike prices further, an action which Mr. Simon terms "political," with no "justification in economic and financial facts."

Another price hike, said Mr. Simon, would compound the "economic damage" already done to the world by soaring oil prices, particularly to developing nations and to poor people in industrialized countries.

On the domestic front, meanwhile, President Ford is readying a major decision on energy policy, to be announced before he sets off for Europe Wednesday.

Mr. Ford may add a second \$1 a barrel tariff on imported oil. He also may begin the process

of decontrolling the price of "old oil," now frozen at \$5.25 a barrel.

More than 80 percent of all U.S. domestic oil, according to the Federal Energy Administration (FEA), is frozen at that price. The rest sells for about \$11.28 a barrel, comparable to the price of Persian Gulf crude.

By allowing the price of old oil to rise, Mr. Ford hopes to induce American oil companies to prospect for, and produce, more domestic oil, thereby lessening U.S. dependence on foreign petroleum.

Twice the President postponed adding a second \$1 tariff on imported oil — the first \$1 went into effect Feb. 1 — to give Congress time to produce its own energy plan. Unable to agree on policy, the House has shelved action until after the Memorial Day recess.

Rep. Al Ullman (D) of Oregon, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, says he "fully expects Congress to pass an energy bill after the recess.

"With that additional time," said Mr. Ullman Sunday on "Face the Nation" (CBS-TV), "we can zero in" on passing a comprehensive energy program without "crippling amendments."

Thrust of the House Ways and Means bill,

now sidetracked by the full House's gallon tax on gasoline, will be higher taxes if consumption increases tend to develop alternative energy limitations on imports, and less guzzling cars, beginning in model year 1978.

"What the President is proposing," Mr. Ullman, "in lieu of an energy simply to raise the price of oil."

Another \$1-a-barrel tariff on oil, he said, "is wrong economically would put another bulge in U.S. oil."

"The best way to head off the oil," Mr. Ullman, "is for American sound conservation policy in place."

The House Ways and Means bill

agrees with Mr. Ford that the oil should be decontrolled "as quickly as possible."

Congress and the White House

thinks, can reach a compromise.

The upshot, for America, is higher prices for gasoline, fuel, and other petroleum products, cost of imported and domestic to go up.

Each \$1-a-barrel increase in crude oil, said Mr. Simon, adds to the price of a gallon of gasoline

scurrying to adjust to a new way of life in the United States.

Classrooms under canvas spring up as quickly as chopsticks are dropped for plastic knives and forks; meals that were once lingered over, à la Saigonese, now are taken in breathless cafeteria fashion.

True, the Vietnamese women here at Camp Pendleton, California

If the Vietnamese refugees know nothing about hot dogs, baseball, or apple pie, it won't be for lack of trying.

Answers to everything American are sought in a bombardment of questions:

"Is Colorado really cooler than California?" asked one in a tone that wonders if anything can be cooler than the nippy ocean breeze before dropping the ball and reverting to their more traditional game of soccer.

Do the Americans not like us?"

"Are jobs harder to get now?"

"Where would you see a hockey game?"

Despite growing uncertainty about their future, and even misgivings by some on leaving Saigon, most Vietnamese refugees are

of the Mississippi River, or the number of representatives in the U.S. Congress, or who defeated the British at Yorktown. Much of the stress is on geography and history.

But there is also a background of confusion, uncertainty, and even depression.

"If we have to stay here a long time, it is better we go back to Saigon," said a well-educated, professional Vietnamese.

The marines here have even volunteered to begin registering those who now desire to return to South Vietnam.

So far, only seven refugees have asked to return. Five of them said they would have wanted to remain in the United States if their families, still in Vietnam, were with them.

Bryce Torrence, head of the Red Cross here and a project director in Vietnam for 800,000 refugees, concedes "there is a sadness and a concern that the American people as a whole don't want them. They have gotten this idea somewhere. I don't feel this personally."

But Mr. Torrence sees them as people of great resilience and flexibility.

United States

Washington challenges Shah on oil price

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

U.S. Treasury Secretary William E. Simon is tilting lances with the Shah of Iran, in a last-ditch effort to ward off another oil-price hike by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Figures used by the Shah to justify an OPEC price boost this September are "false," Mr. Simon told this newspaper, and OPEC analysts appear to be "confused" in their reasoning.

The U.S. Treasury chief shredded the tenet pressed by the Shah — that OPEC members have lost 35 percent of their purchasing power since they last raised oil prices because of world inflation and the growing weakness of the dollar.

"The dollar," said Mr. Simon in a telephone interview, "is exactly where it was two years ago. In other words, there has been no deterioration of the dollar's position since oil prices climbed."

Prices of goods imported by OPEC powers, added Mr. Simon, "went up about 24 percent during 1974" — not the 35 percent claimed by the Shah recently on U.S. television. And, said the Treasury Secretary, "about one-third of

that 24 percent rise can be traced right back to the earlier rise in oil prices."

This September, U.S. officials concede, the 13 nations of OPEC are likely to raise the price of oil by an amount undetermined, possibly in the range of \$2 a barrel.

Currently Persian Gulf crude sells for more than \$11 a barrel — roughly 400 percent higher than two years ago.

Key OPEC members, including Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iran, are cutting back production to keep prices high. "Control over supply," says a U.S. Treasury analysis, "is being used to maintain the fourfold price increase."

Now, according to the Shah, OPEC plans to hike prices further, an action which Mr. Simon terms "political," with no "justification in economic and financial facts."

Another price hike, said Mr. Simon, would compound the "economic damage" already done to the world by soaring oil prices, particularly to developing nations and to poor people in industrialized countries.

On the domestic front, meanwhile, President Ford is readying a major decision on energy policy, to be announced before he sets off for Europe Wednesday.

Mr. Ford may add a second \$1 a barrel tariff on imported oil. He also may begin the process

Refugees in a hurry to learn all about America

By David Winder
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Camp Pendleton, California

If the Vietnamese refugees know nothing about hot dogs, baseball, or apple pie, it won't be for lack of trying.

Answers to everything American are sought in a bombardment of questions:

"Is Colorado really cooler than California?"

asked one in a tone that wonders if anything can be cooler than the nippy ocean breeze before dropping the ball and reverting to their more traditional game of soccer.

Do the Americans not like us?"

"Are jobs harder to get now?"

"Where would you see a hockey game?"

Despite growing uncertainty about their future, and even misgivings by some on leaving Saigon, most Vietnamese refugees are

scurrying to adjust to a new way of life in the United States.

Classrooms under canvas spring up as quickly as chopsticks are dropped for plastic knives and forks; meals that were once lingered over, à la Saigonese, now are taken in breathless cafeteria fashion.

True, the Vietnamese women here at Camp Pendleton, California

If the Vietnamese refugees know nothing about hot dogs, baseball, or apple pie, it won't be for lack of trying.

Answers to everything American are sought in a bombardment of questions:

"Is Colorado really cooler than California?"

asked one in a tone that wonders if anything can be cooler than the nippy ocean breeze before dropping the ball and reverting to their more traditional game of soccer.

Do the Americans not like us?"

"Are jobs harder to get now?"

"Where would you see a hockey game?"

Despite growing uncertainty about their future, and even misgivings by some on leaving Saigon, most Vietnamese refugees are

of the Mississippi River, or the number of representatives in the U.S. Congress, or who defeated the British at Yorktown. Much of the stress is on geography and history.

But there is also a background of confusion, uncertainty, and even depression.

"If we have to stay here a long time, it is better we go back to Saigon," said a well-educated, professional Vietnamese.

The marines here have even volunteered to begin registering those who now desire to return to South Vietnam.

So far, only seven refugees have asked to return. Five of them said they would have wanted to remain in the United States if their families, still in Vietnam, were with them.

Bryce Torrence, head of the Red Cross here and a project director in Vietnam for 800,000 refugees, concedes "there is a sadness and a concern that the American people as a whole don't want them. They have gotten this idea somewhere. I don't feel this personally."

But Mr. Torrence sees them as people of great resilience and flexibility.

Summon your own bus

Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Pick up your phone, dial a number, explain where you would like to go, and a bus drives up to your door to collect you. The charge is a fraction of what the taxi fare would have been. This "dial-a-bus" system is catching on in more and more U.S. communities.

A dial-a-ride system just closed in San Jose, California, "because it was too successful," city officials say. It could not keep up with demand. But in the same six months it took for the San Jose system to begin and end, six other services started elsewhere in the U.S.

In 1974, 21 such systems were opened, compared to two in 1968, 14 in 1972, and 20 in 1973.

What is dial-a-ride's appeal?

According to Dr. Paul O. Roberts, director of the Center for Transportation Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "A lot of people not presently served by the automobile — teen-agers, the handicapped, and the elderly — are being served by dial-a-ride. It means a lot of the population not now mobile are a good deal more mobile."

It also goes to areas not adequately served by scheduled public transportation.

Southern is a building society!

We're in finance and property.

We are a building society. Not just for people who want to save and invest for the future, but for people who want bonds, loans and expert advice on all matters of money.

Find out how Southern will help you. We have branches and agents throughout the Republic.



Southern BUILDING SOCIETY

Local Agent:
Robert Ester & Co. (Pty) Limited,
5 Human Street, P.O. Box 102, Germiston.
Tel: 31-8312. 1411 TRANSVAAL S. AFRICA

STANLEY'S REAL ESTATE

The store that specializes in quality, service and quality in merchandise.

We offer international shopping standards.

John Orr's
CITY & SANDTON
BENONI & SPRINGS
JHB

A bad press?

By the Associated Press

Charleston, S.C.
Retired Gen. William C. Westmoreland, former commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam, says the news media should establish an ethics system and engage in self-policing like the medical and legal professions.

General Westmoreland, who led American forces at the height of U.S. involvement, criticized some unnamed Vietnam war correspondents as "ambulance chasers" . . . who didn't know beans about the military.

Officers, before being sent to Vietnam, were put through a course that introduced them to the people, the culture, guerrilla warfare," he said in an interview, with the Charlotte News. "I know of no such preparations for reporters."

WE SAVE YOU MORE ON YOUR OVERALL MONTHLY GROCERY BILL!

Pick n Pay

Branches throughout the Republic of South Africa

HENSHILWOODS
IS THE FAMILY STORE FOR ALL YOUR FAMILY REQUIREMENTS

Clothing
Piec Goods
Haberdashery
Sports Goods
Household Goods
Garden Shed
Gifts
Novelties
Meet Your Friends for Lunch or Tea at "The Town Square" Restaurant In HENSHILWOODS of CLAREMONT Phone 63-811 or 63-4040 Cape Province - South Africa

Think First
OF MONITOR ADVERTISERS

CAPE TOWN JOHANNESBURG (CARLTON CENTRE) PRETORIA PORT ELIZABETH EAST LONDON PAARL

Commercial Road Pietermaritzburg

CAPE TOWN John Orr's MAIN RD., CLAREMONT PHONE 69-8931
The suburban depot that takes pride in old world courtesy, our customers are welcome and your satisfaction our first objective

CITY SHOPPING GUIDE

england
MANCHESTER

LOMAX
LIMITED

for Cameras
& All Photographic
Equipment

TEL: 832 6167/8/9
8 ST. ANN'S SQUARE
MANCHESTER

OXSHOTT

BETWEEN ESHER & LEATHERHEAD

OSMANS
OF OXSHOTT
OXSHOTT 2029

TELEVISION
HI-FI, GRAMS, RADIO
AND ALL
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

COMPREHENSIVE
SALES & SERVICE

TELEVISION RENTAL
with Personal Service & Attention

DYNATRON, BUSH, DECCA, EKCO,
PYE, SANYO, MURPHY, ETC.

Only one month deposit
No fixed rental period

Quality Radios by Roberts & Harker
Free Delivery in Surrey
Card, Direct or Interest-Free Credit

PINNER

Harry Reed
The Man's Shop

PINNER

Agents for
Aquascutum • Daks • Magee
Ballantyne • Viyella
Cox Moore • Rocca
Tel: 01-968 1222

SHEFFIELD

HODGSONS

For All Your
Photographic
Requirements

33 & 35, Charles Street.
Tel: 78346.

5 Holme Lane,
Hillsborough Corner.
Tel: 349723.

CHESTERFIELD

100 High Street
Tel: 247244

OXFORD

Patrick
Arnold

& COMPANY, F.R.I.C.S.
Surveyors, Valuers
& Estate Agents

187 WARWICK ROAD,
OLTON, SOLIHULL,
WARWICKSHIRE.
021 708 1492

england
WALTON-ON-THAMES

BRIGHTWELLS
THE HALFWAY
WALTON-ON-THAMES
PHONE 26712

All Electrical Appliances
& Light Fittings
Repairs & Installations
Off-Peak Heating, etc.
Paints, Wallpapers &
Decorating Materials

YORK

YORKSHIRE'S LEADING
GROUP OF RADIO, TV
& ELECTRICAL STORES

CandL
In York:
CUSSINS & LIGHT LTD.
King's Square
In Scarborough:
GOOD'S - 23 Newborough
In Whitley:
BARRATT'S - 30 Baxtersgate
In Selby:
GOTCH'S - Micklegate

northern ireland

BELFAST

Coulter For Fords

SALES:
38 Chichester Street
Parts and Service:
58/72 Antrim Road
COMMERCIALS:
78/82 Antrim Road
Tel. 75598

J. E. COULTER Ltd.

Ford Main Dealer
Phone BELFAST 744744

BELFAST

Fine Clothes
from Fine Cloths
Hand Tailored by

Parsons &
Parsons

(Tailors) Ltd.
29 Wellington Place, Belfast
Telephone 25088

BELFAST

HOOVER
CENTRAL

MERCHANTS LTD.

MACHINES
PARTS
SERVICE

5 UPPER QUEEN ST.

Tel: 247244

north wales

LLANDUDNO

PROMENADE

GARAGE

PETROL
SERVICING
TYRES
CAR WASH
ACCESSORIES

Craig-y-Don Llandudno
Tel: 76788

The advertisements in
The Monitor
contain:
VALUABLE
INFORMATION

north wales

LLANDUDNO

Marie et Cie

FOR ALL LADIES
AND CHILDREN'S
FASHIONS
AND HOUSEHOLD LINENS

GLODDARTH STREET
LLANDUDNO
TEL: 77564/5

YORK

YORKSHIRE'S LEADING
GROUP OF RADIO, TV
& ELECTRICAL STORES

CandL
In York:
CUSSINS & LIGHT LTD.
King's Square
In Scarborough:
GOOD'S - 23 Newborough
In Whitley:
BARRATT'S - 30 Baxtersgate
In Selby:
GOTCH'S - Micklegate

LLANDUDNO

Shoes
of
Distinction

David Roberts

PHONE 76463

Knightbridge House
LLANDUDNO
North Wales

LLANDUDNO

SUITS

Felice Tiger

SHIRTS

Viyella, Louis Philippe

KNITWEAR

Jaeger, Peter Scott
and many other
leading brands.

Gwyn E. Owen

Menswear Specialists

41 MADOG ST., LLANDUDNO

Tel. 75598

LLANDUDNO

China and Crystal

is

Gimbart's

129 Upper Mostyn St.

LLANDUDNO

TEL: 0492-78455

LLANDUDNO

BROADWAY

PUTTING
GREENS

CRAIG-Y-DON
LLANDUDNO

FOR A CHANGE

BE A 'DOER'

NOT A VIEWER

LLANDUDNO

NEEDHAM'S

HIGH CLASS
BAKERS AND
CONFECTIIONERS

39 Mostyn Avenue, Llandudno

5A High Street, Conway

3387

11 Edward Road, Rhos-on-Sea

44248

Station Road, Deganwy

34597

The advertisements in

The Monitor

contain:
VALUABLE
INFORMATION

north wales

RHOS-ON-SEA

Joyce
Durber

EXCLUSIVE
SUITS, GOWNS, COATS
CASUAL WEAR

13, RHOS ROAD,
RHOS-ON-SEA
TEL: COLWYN BAY 44251

RHOS-ON-SEA

HI-FI • AUDIO

Pioneer-Leak-Philips
Garrett-Thorens-Arena

RECORDS

All Labels and Budget Discs

TAPE

Large Stocks of Branded and

Bargain Priced Recording Tapes

TURNER'S

Audio Centre

RHOS-ON-SEA

TEL: 44119

LLANDUDNO

scotland

EDINBURGH

Martin
of
George Street

COMPLETE
HOUSE
FURNISHERS

83 GEORGE STREET

EDINBURGH

Phone 226-2933

Also at

10 ACADEMY STREET

INVERNESS

EDINBURGH

GRAYS

FOR CAREFREE

GARDENING

We can supply every kind of
gardening tool! Imaginable —
from trowels to trimmers,
from barrows to barbecues,
as well as a whole range of
garden furniture.

THUN

Bookshop

KREBSER

Bookseller

Stationery

Calendars

BAHNHOFBRÜCKE

TEL: 22048

LLANDUDNO

Grays

Edinburgh

EH2 3EZ

031-223 7381

LLANDUDNO

FOR PEOPLE

WHO ENJOY GARDENS.

LLANDUDNO

Europe

switzerland

HEIDEN

THUN

ERNST HERZIG

dpt. Bäckereiexperte

Werstr. 729

0410 HEIDEN

TEL: 071 81 31 41

Traktionsmeister

Experten

Konsulenten

Kontrollstellenmeister

Steueraufsicht

MONAT

LLANDUDNO

FRUITMARKT 54



Shirley Williams: Fiery of the Labour Party

Never have women played such a significant role in British politics. In April Takashi Oka, the Monitor's London correspondent, looked at Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher. This week he talks to Labour Cabinet Minister Shirley Williams.

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Leeds, England
Her full title is the Right Honorable Shirley Williams, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, and she is a member of the Labour Party.

She stood on the platform of the modest parish hall, open-necked pink shirt peeping out from under a rumpled gray tweedy suit, voice forthright and slightly husky, eyes looking straight out at her audience of some 200, shoulders relaxed.

Tonight it was Leeds, tomorrow Manchester and York, and so on. Shirley Williams was campaigning for her favorite cause, one on which she has staked her political career — to keep Britain in a united Western Europe that could stand up to and be different from either the Soviet Union or the United States.

"The Common Market isn't just about markets or the economy," she said. "It started out by being all about peace in Europe — and that isn't an insignificant price."

The audience applauded warmly but not loudly, and there were a couple of "hear, hear." For the most part, the faces turned to the speaker were serious, intent, undecided.

The next morning, before setting out farther west, I'd choose the United States." Unquestionably, Williams explained how she had become a woman who was far freer, far more open a society, than the Soviet advocate of British membership in the European Economic Community.

"It goes all the way back to my school days," she went on, she found two worrying things about the perhaps even earlier. Her father, political scientist, was a US citizen. First, there was a degree of political conservatism in him, was convinced internationalist. So was Mrs. Williams no longer found in Western Europe — a readiness to Britain, whose "Testament of Youth," a movement of large concentrations of private power as embodied in World War I affected her own family, had enormous corporations.

generation's attitudes toward war and peace. Second, she was concerned about the "extreme social anomalies of the great cities." This tied in with the first point: spreading shadow of Hitlerite Germany. He had a whole concept of welfare, Mrs. Williams thought, was still were burned by the Nazis after the Reichstag fire, and that suspect in the United States.

Her parents were on the Gestapo list for eliminated. Goodness knows we have problems, but we don't get the contrast between the deprivation of the inner city and the wealth of the suburbs that you see in Detroit, or New York, or London. The United States doesn't have the kind of public services for health, housing, and social amenities that we have in Britain, West European countries. Western Europe is, on the whole, much more welfare-minded than the United States.

Brought up in this kind of atmosphere, Williams has seen Britain and the United States during the war take different paths. She attended schooling in Summit, Minnesota, and later attended University as well as Oxford. Mrs. Williams could not say that the word "socialism" was used more frequently among Americans than among Britons. "Cooled communism is what they [the Americans] think socialism to be."

But her intellectual bent was toward socialism, she admitted that the term is so loosely used by so many to Europe to build a society that, as she told her audience, would be different from and better than that of the Soviet Union and the United States. "It is a dictatorship of the Soviet Union and the United States," she said. "It is moving away from concentrations of power, public or private."

What did she mean by this statement? Was she referring to the United States with the Soviet Union?

"No, of course not," she told this reporter. "It makes little difference to Mrs. Williams whether a country's

"great imperial sectors of power" are labeled IBM or the Second Ministry of Machine Tools. "I fear a society where that much power is held by private or public interests. Power should devolve back to individuals — they should have more control over their destinies."

"Not to the state?" I interjected.

"Oh, no, not to the state," Mrs. Williams emphatically replied. "I think industrial democracy is the key. Cooperative movements, tenants' associations, parent-teacher groups, that sort of thing. That is what the Scandinavians are working towards. I think that what they are doing there is as far from communism as it is from an unrestricted free market."

Sometimes Shirley Williams is compared with Margaret Thatcher, leader of the opposition Conservatives, though the two are quite different in manner and temperament. If Mrs. Thatcher's success shows how the male grip can be pried loose even in as traditional a party as the Conservatives, Mrs. Williams is the hope of those who want to see a woman lead the Labour Party some day. She herself merely says diplomatically that male attitudes are changing, even toward sharing housework, and that it is becoming easier for women to seek a career outside the home.

She loves politics, she says, but she feels that only a neurotic would want to spend 24 hours a day at it. She tries to lead as normal a life as possible, enjoying music, the theater, and long walks in the country.

After her Leeds lecture, she waited awhile in the parish clubroom downstairs, where the ladies were enjoying their bingo night, then slipped off to telephone her 18-year-old daughter in London and to spend the evening in the home of an old Oxford friend and his wife.

science

There may be a meal in your dustbin

Scientists experiment with food from waste

By Robert C. Cowen

International food expert Max Milner says that enormous food resources can be recovered from waste products now thrown away. He notes, for example, that a new milling process can recover more of

Research notebook

the wheat bran now discarded. And that bran, he says, can yield higher quality protein than does the rest of the wheat.

Formerly director of the Protein Advisory Group at United Nations headquarters, Dr. Milner is temporarily at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He heads a wide-ranging search of prospective food resources to find areas in which the National Science Foundation might profitably invest research money. This has put him in touch with the latest thinking in the U.S. food industry, where he finds new interest in getting more out of what has been considered unusable waste.

This interest flavored a recent two-day conference on livestock husbandry and food production sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation. Experts there reported that a variety of wastes could be processed to feed cattle and thus, indirectly, to feed humans. Even a layman would suspect food value in city garbage or in the discarded pulp of apples, oranges, and seeds crushed for juice or oil. Other promising wastes seem more exotic.

Terry Klopferstein of the University of Nebraska said that the sawdust and liquids discarded by wood pulp mills can yield animal feeds. And, although the straw left over grain harvests hasn't been thought worth feeding to livestock, Dr. Klopferstein said, experiments suggest that this waste, too, could be salvaged.

He estimated it could feed some 30 million cattle in the United States (about half the cattle now grown there) and some 300 million cattle around the world.

Even cattle manure might be reprocessed, according to William L. Johnson of North Carolina State University. He explained that undigested plant matter could be separated for feed while the rest of the manure would still be good for fertilizer.

With feeds recovered from wastes and making full use of range lands, good-quality meat could be produced at a cost of about \$1.50 per pound, he said. "If we can do that," he said, "the United States could produce all the beef it needs for the next 50 years by grass feeding alone. This could release feed grain for use directly as human food."

It takes only 2 to 4 pounds of grain to produce a pound of American beef, by the way, not 8 to 10 pounds as is often erroneously reported. All cattle are grass-fed until they reach feed lots for final growth. But even the lesser statistic represents many millions of tons of grain.

To feed earth's burgeoning human population, we have to develop primary food sources as fully as possible. But, as Dr. Milner points out, one of the first places to look for new resources is in the food-rich "wastes" we now throw away.



Copyrighted by The American Museum of Natural History, painted by Charles R. Knight under the direction of Henry Fairfield Osborn
Brontosaurus — is the bird's ancestor?

Could a tiny parakeet really be a dinosaur?

Group of scientists seeks to reclassify birds as today's next of kin to prehistoric monsters

By David F. Salisbury
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Imagine getting up at the crack of dawn, grabbing your trusty binoculars, and setting off on a...dinosaur walk?

That is what thousands of people around the world have been doing for years. They have called these feathered creatures they watch and listen to birds — but scientists have now assembled a considerable body of evidence which indicates that birds really belong in the same class as dinosaurs.

In fact, members of the "dinosaur fan club," a small group of amateur scientists and laymen interested primarily in the dinosaurs, are agitating to have birds renamed.

This suggestion has stirred a response from members of the Massachusetts Audubon Society. In its weekly column, it serves a tongue-in-cheek warning to the scientific

community that birders will not take kindly to being reclassified as dinosaur-watchers.

Anatomical evidence, says Prof. John Ostrom of Yale University, supports the conclusion that the closest kin of the earliest known bird is a six-foot tall, carnivorous dinosaur called *Archaeopteryx*. They have similar fore-limbs.

"Birds are more closely related to the dinosaur than the dinosaur is to other reptiles," says Dr. Eugene Gaffney of the American Museum of Natural History in New York. He is a member of a small coterie of paleontologists attempting to reclassify birds and dinosaurs. He would like to see birds, dinosaurs, crocodiles, and pterodactyls (flying dinosaurs) grouped together and given a new name.

This is just one result of a new and controversial method of classifying everything from insects to mammals which is shaking many a traditional family tree. It was developed by Willi Hennig, also of the Amer-

ican Museum, and it's up to us to determine what it means.

The idea of close association between birds and dinosaurs is surprising but appears to be so different that it's a totally different mental image.

With or without such planned programs, Christchurch is a delightful place to visit. Streets are wide and tree-lined. Flowers, especially roses, bloom nearly year round.

Progress has not tarnished its tranquility and it's undeniably understated beauty. And this happy state is intentional: by law, one acre in every eight is a public park, reserve, or recreation area.

Although their sudden appearance may be one of the biggest surprises, it was not due to any single event.

Dinosaurs. Seventy percent vanished at the same time as the mass extinction also has fossil record. It, too, came

At the city's hub is the Anglican Cathedral, its 315-foot spire soaring into the blue skies. If you want to view the city by climbing 139 steps to balconies at the 120-foot level, it will cost 20 cents for adults; 13 cents for children. But it's worth the effort and fee: You can see for 50 miles in crystal clear air to the snow-capped skyline of the New Zealand Alps.

Boating on New Zealand's lazily winding Avon River

travel

Christchurch rolls out its red carpet for tourists

By Andrew Hamilton
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Christchurch, New Zealand
This city of 300,000 with its willow-fringed Avon River, pocket-sized Gothic cathedral, and ubiquitous cricket games, has been called "the most English city outside England."

But someday soon, Christchurch may receive a new nickname — "the Geneva of the Pacific."

At least, that is what city officials are aiming for:

"There's no reason why we shouldn't attract international conventions of business, educators, and professional people," says Christchurch public relations officer Angus Stevenson. "As any tourist can see, we have all the facilities that are necessary."

These facilities include:

- The best international airport in New Zealand, capable of serving the largest planes — including the SST.

- A new multipurpose Town Hall, designed in striking glass-stone-and-wood architecture, that contains a 2,500-seat main auditorium, a 1,000-seat theater, and several 500-seat conference rooms.

- A burst of hotel and motel construction by such well-known American companies as Travelodge and Ramada, as well as by Australian-New Zealand flag inns such as Commodore and White Star.

- A central location on South Island allowing easy access to resort spots in the lakes and mountains of the New Zealand Alps.

- The well-established charm of Christchurch itself, as British as Canterbury — after which it was modeled.

Christchurch played host to the British Commonwealth Games in January and February, 1974. It attracted some 30,000 out-of-towners, who attended not only athletic events in the newly built Queen Elizabeth II Park, but also musical concerts, art exhibits, pop music, Maori dances and chants, and craft shows in other parts of the city.

"The fact that we could handle a mini-Olympics and a cultural festival at the same time opened our eyes," says Mr. MacKenna.

"Now that we know our capabilities, we are planning to make Christchurch the No. 1 convention and cultural center of the Pacific."

With or without such planned programs, Christchurch is a delightful place to visit. Streets are wide and tree-lined. Flowers, especially roses, bloom nearly year round.

Progress has not tarnished its tranquility and it's undeniably understated beauty. And this happy state is intentional: by law, one acre in every eight is a public park, reserve, or recreation area.

Cathedral Square is also the starting point



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

for city tours of Christchurch and the surrounding Port Hills. A \$3 ticket will provide a tour in a red, London-like bus that rambles through the city, paying a visit to Port Lyttelton (Christchurch's deepwater harbor), climbs the summit road, and stops for tea at the castle-like Sign of the Takahē.

To the west of the downtown section is 500-acre Hagley Park, the largest of Christchurch's many parks. It is a multipurpose, grassy, tree-shaded expanse that accommodates a score of cricket, rugby, and games of bowls at the same time — plus several thousand people picnicking, bicycling, or strolling beside the lazily winding Avon River.

"Don't jump to conclusions about the

Avon," a taxi driver told us. "It's not named after the one at Stratford, but the one that flows through Ayreshire in Scotland."

Located 3,000 miles from the South Pole, Christchurch is known to thousands of U.S. Navy men and scientists who have participated in Operation Deep Freeze. This is the jumping-off place for ships and planes on their way to American bases in Antarctica.

Christchurch also serves as a modern staging area for tourists who wish to explore New Zealand's South Island. By plane, railroad, motorcoach, rented car, and ship, they fan out to recreation areas south and west — Dunedin, Queenstown, the Southern Lakes, Fiordland, Mt. Cook and its glaciers.

Boys' camps — united states

CAMP ALGONQUIN

Reading Camp for Boys
Rhinelander, Wisconsin

Modern reading clinic for intelligent boys 7-17 on all levels of attainment: Speed Reading, Developmental Comprehension, Remedial, Learning Disabilities. Professional teachers help in Reading, Spelling and Study Skills. Unique approach emphasizes relaxation: swimming, eating, sleeping, camping, riding, tennis, crafts, and sports.

JAMES G. DORAN
1805 N. Riverside Dr., McHenry, IL 60050
(815) 385-3119

Bring your best friend

Some hotels in North America actually welcome dogs as guests. Owners who like to travel with their pets are

turning to booklet called "Touring with Towezer," which lists 4,000 hotels and motels in the United States and Canada that admit dogs.

It doesn't take the tourist long to discover that day Latin America can quickly break a travel budget. Hotels, restaurants, and tours can all be quite expensive — much more than most people expect.

Tourists today are paying a good 30 percent more than they were last year at the same time. And in some areas, the increases are even higher.

Moreover, the cost trend is steadily upward. The travel business somehow seems to be more susceptible to inflation and energy price spirals than most other parts of the economy.

But it is still possible for the visitor to Latin America to find countries as well as areas within countries, where the travel dollar goes a long way. The key is selecting carefully.

For example, a trip that includes Colombia,

Ecuador, Chile, and Argentina will probably prove a "bargain" if you choose the less expensive hotels and eat in restaurants frequented by natives of the country.

However, compared with today's prices — about double — in Brazil or Venezuela, Peru, or Paraguay, they're a bargain.

That perhaps is the guideline that budget-conscious travelers ought to be following all over Latin America.

CAR RENTALS IN BRITAIN

seasonal weekly rates

from U.S. \$35.00 winter
U.S. \$65.00 summer

Delivery to most airports at the major U.S. cities, and to most major cities in Great Britain weekly, includes VAT and unlimited free mileage. Choice of sedans (4-door), estate cars (station wagons), motorized campers and minibuses. Automatics available. Special tariff for company rentals. With no obligation, avoid unpredictable dates of return. Many delivery collection points are available.

Reply by second-class

CARS, P.O. Box No. 38
Cobham, Surrey,
England KT11 3BT.

study abroad — Italy

FLEMING COLLEGE

American, two-year (A.A.) degree; co-educational college based

in Florence, Italy. Courses in Fine and Studio Arts, Music, Art

History, English, Literature, History, Political Economy, Phi-

losophy, Languages, Sciences, Theatre Arts, Film, Photography,

Outstanding faculty, two-week stay in Italian homes, and re-

lax social life throughout Italy offer students an excellent liberal

education with an international dimension. Interim pre-college

year available. Residence on or off campus.

Information: U.S. Office, 220 East 80th Street, New York, New York 10021.

Tel: (212) 689-3462.

books

Gerald Brenan

He wasn't afraid of Virginia Woolf

Personal Record 1920-1972, by Gerald Brenan. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$12.50. London: Jonathan Cape. £2.

By Robert Nye

Gerald Brenan, now eighty years old, has known most of the famous writers of his time. It is this which gives interest to his volume of memoirs. His own contribution to English literature is minor but distinguished — he published interesting books about Spain before, during, and after the Spanish Civil War, and is the author of a book on the life and poetry of St. John of the Cross.

This autobiography reaches back to the beginning of 1920, when Mr. Brenan settled in

Books

that province of Granada known as the Alpujarra. He was soon visited there by Lytton Strachey and Dora Carrington, traveling on mule-back. Strachey, the leading cynic of his day, is remembered now only for the mischievous nonsense of his book "Eminent Victorians." Carrington (she was never called by her first name) is a person of more complexity and charm. Mr. Brenan fell in love with her, and their complicated emotional relationship is honestly and lucidly analyzed in these pages.

Virginia Woolf, E. M. Forster ("although I liked him as a man, I could not bear his novels which I thought were woolly and sentimental"), the Chinese scholar Arthur Waley, Homingway, Bertrand Russell, Dylan Thomas — the chapters of "Personal Record" are thick with thumbnail sketches of the great writers Mr. Brenan has known.

Here he is on Hemingway: "What was certain was that all the masculine elements in his nature had been drawn out into his body and manner of expression, leaving the woman

This is exactly the kind of book which the ordinary reader may enjoy for its casual but

'Living Christian Science'

Living Christian Science: Fourteen Lives, by Marcy Babbitt. Foreword by Erwin D. Canham. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall. \$7.95.

By Geoffrey Godsell

"This is a stirring book," writes Erwin Canham, editor emeritus of *The Christian Science Monitor*, in his preface to Marcy Babbitt's "Living Christian Science." And so it is — in the sense that it shows the efficacy and relevance of their religion in the successful lives of the 14 people Mrs. Babbitt writes about.

Rarely in Christian history has the traditional teaching of the churches been under such pressure as it is today. A hundred years

Books

ago — when Mary Baker Eddy, Founder and Discoverer of Christian Science, first published "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" — the Industrial Revolution was shaking Western society and threatening what had seemed till then the reassuring beliefs of the day about God and man.

Today the situation is different, when world-wide technological, when world-wide spiritual, calls the technological revolution. The individual seems more helpless than ever before in the face of modern technology beyond individual control. Yet, as the experiences of the men and women in Mrs. Babbitt's book remind us, there is nevertheless an omnipotent God whose protecting and comforting power is a demonstrable science.

In terms of the challenge of modern discoveries to Christian teaching, perhaps the most remarkable contribution in "Living Christian Science" is that of Homer E. Newell, former associate administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Newell says: "... The constant evidence of new things that we experience as we explore the universe are but indications of the infinitude of Mind [i.e. God], which never

fails to reveal itself, which had made him such a fine artist, hidden within."

And on Dylan Thomas: "His gift for giving imaginative expression to emotion without passing it through an intellectual filter has led, in my opinion, to his writing some poetry of a high order, though often the method seemed rather a hit or miss one."

It will be seen that Mr. Brenan is adept at matching personal impressions with literary criticism. His remarks on the authors he has known never remain merely on the surface of things. He has an incisive intelligence and he delights in applying it to both men and books.

On the level of autobiography, this book is most successful and impressive for Mr. Brenan's account of his marriage to Gamel Woolf. This rather shadowy and intriguing person, often encountered in the index of any book about the Powys brothers, has always fascinated me. It turns out that she was the sister of the American judge who gave the famous verdict which allowed James Joyce's novel "Ulysses" unimpeded circulation in the United States.

Mr. Brenan first met her in a Dorset village, where she was acting as a kind of Muse both to John Cowper Powys and his brother Llewelyn. She seems to have been a rather sad and unfortunate woman, with literary ambitions never fulfilled — she wrote a novel which Gollancz accepted but never published, and a book of sonnets which T. S. Eliot rejected for Faber, shattering her interest in writing altogether.

There are things more important than authorial fame, however, and Mr. Brenan's unsentimental but committed tribute to her personal qualities goes a long way toward redeeming what she herself has felt was an unfulfilled existence.

Here he is on Hemingway: "What was certain was that all the masculine elements in his nature had been drawn out into his body and manner of expression, leaving the woman

This is exactly the kind of book which the ordinary reader may enjoy for its casual but

stop unfolding and revealing itself. The material scientist would interpret these discoveries as newly discerned aspects of matter or energy, whereas the metaphysician would interpret such evidence as pointing toward the constant unfolding of infinite intelligence bringing new views of reality to light. When a man understands that Mind's infinite fills all space, he loses his terror of the unknown and overcomes the fear of mortality, loss and death."

Others whose personal record we read in this book include a U.S. and a British diplomat, an Indonesian teacher and practitioner of Christian Science, an Argentinian international lawyer and former diplomat, a Nigerian radio producer, two prominent U.S. civil rights workers, a Metropolitan Opera star, and a young woman who, seeking escape in drugs, was rescued from them by the truth which Christian Science unveils about individual identity.

Some of these people came to Christian Science through their mothers or their spouses. Others, earnestly seeking the Truth, caught a glimpse for themselves of one of the infinite facets of the Daily available in the daily Word of God and immediately became converts. Still others, like the author of this book, who were originally sceptical, came to the technological revolution. The individual seems more helpless than ever before in the face of modern technology beyond individual control. Yet, as the experiences of the men and women in Mrs. Babbitt's book remind us, there is nevertheless an omnipotent God whose protecting and comforting power is a demonstrable science.

In terms of the challenge of modern discoveries to Christian teaching, perhaps the most remarkable contribution in "Living Christian Science" is that of Homer E. Newell, former associate administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Newell says: "... The constant evidence of new things that we experience as we explore the universe are but indications of the infinitude of Mind [i.e. God], which never

fails to reveal itself, which had made him such a fine artist, hidden within."

And on Dylan Thomas: "His gift for giving imaginative expression to emotion without passing it through an intellectual filter has led, in my opinion, to his writing some poetry of a high order, though often the method seemed rather a hit or miss one."

It is the tone of the book which is its most attractive stylistic aspect. Not exactly urbane, but relaxed and pungent.

Mr. Brenan reminds me of something Sir Compton Mackenzie once said — that there is a merit in sundials, they show only the bright side of life. He writes like a sundial.

Robert Nye is a poet, critic, and essayist who lives in Scotland.

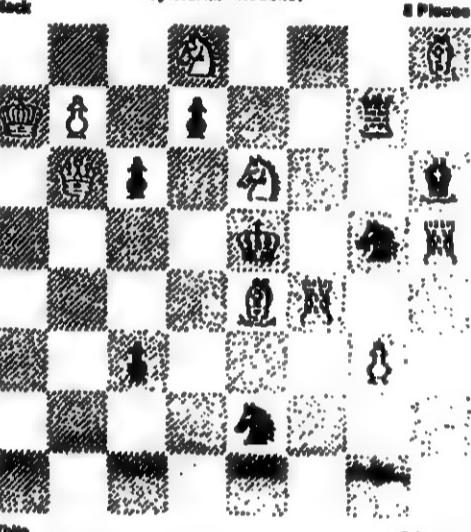
chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6697

By Vladimír Nechaev



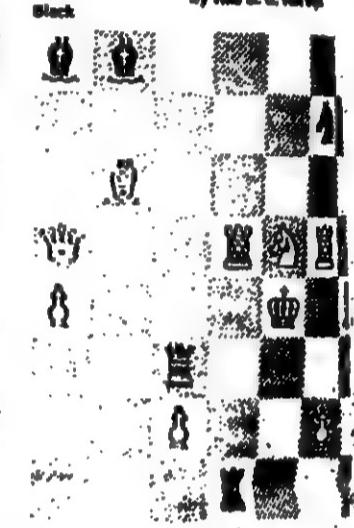
White to play and mate in two.
(Speak, Memory, 1947. A favorite with the composer, an eminent novelist, and, according to Bill Barclay, a world famous expert on bulletin boards.)



Gerald Brenan: a 1920

Problem No. 6698

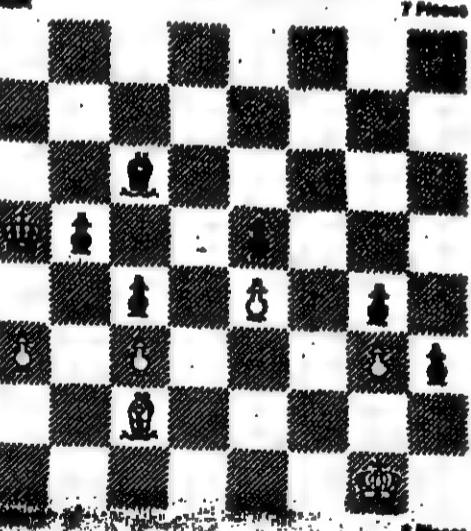
By Nils G. von der Lippe



White to play and mate in three.
(First prize, Problembed, 1954)

End-Game No. 2203

By David Sterritt



Black to play and win.
(Siegler-Fischer, New York, 1966-67. Cited by Burger in his new "The Chess of Bobby Fischer," the chapter heading being "Nothing but Thinking.")

Solutions to Problems

No. 6695: K1-K5
No. 6696: 1 Q-B7 threatens 2 QxP
1... KxP; 2 K1-K3
1... K1-K2; 2 K1-B2

End-Game No. 2202: White wins: 1. K-Q8, P-Q7; 2. K-B7, P-Q8/Q; 3. R-R8ch, P-R8; 4. P-K8ch, K-R8; 5. P-K7ch, K-R7; 6. P-K8ch, K-R6; 7. P-K7ch, K-R5; 8. K-R7ch, K-R4; 9. P-K8ch, K-R3; 10. K-R6ch, K-R2; 11. P-K8ch, K-R1; 12. K-R5ch, K-R0; 13. P-K8ch, K-R1; 14. Q-Q8ch, K-R0; 15. P-K8ch, K-R1; 16. K-R4ch, K-R0; 17. K-R5ch, K-R1; 18. K-R6ch, K-R0; 19. K-R7ch, K-R1; 20. K-R8ch, K-R0; 21. K-R9ch, K-R1; 22. K-R10ch, K-R0; 23. K-R11ch, K-R1; 24. K-R12ch, K-R0; 25. K-R13ch, K-R1; 26. K-R14ch, K-R0; 27. K-R15ch, K-R1; 28. K-R16ch, K-R0; 29. K-R17ch, K-R1; 30. K-R18ch, K-R0; 31. K-R19ch, K-R1; 32. K-R20ch, K-R0; 33. K-R21ch, K-R1; 34. K-R22ch, K-R0; 35. K-R23ch, K-R1; 36. K-R24ch, K-R0; 37. K-R25ch, K-R1; 38. K-R26ch, K-R0; 39. K-R27ch, K-R1; 40. K-R28ch, K-R0; 41. K-R29ch, K-R1; 42. K-R30ch, K-R0; 43. K-R31ch, K-R1; 44. K-R32ch, K-R0; 45. K-R33ch, K-R1; 46. K-R34ch, K-R0; 47. K-R35ch, K-R1; 48. K-R36ch, K-R0; 49. K-R37ch, K-R1; 50. K-R38ch, K-R0; 51. K-R39ch, K-R1; 52. K-R40ch, K-R0; 53. K-R41ch, K-R1; 54. K-R42ch, K-R0; 55. K-R43ch, K-R1; 56. K-R44ch, K-R0; 57. K-R45ch, K-R1; 58. K-R46ch, K-R0; 59. K-R47ch, K-R1; 60. K-R48ch, K-R0; 61. K-R49ch, K-R1; 62. K-R50ch, K-R0; 63. K-R51ch, K-R1; 64. K-R52ch, K-R0; 65. K-R53ch, K-R1; 66. K-R54ch, K-R0; 67. K-R55ch, K-R1; 68. K-R56ch, K-R0; 69. K-R57ch, K-R1; 70. K-R58ch, K-R0; 71. K-R59ch, K-R1; 72. K-R60ch, K-R0; 73. K-R61ch, K-R1; 74. K-R62ch, K-R0; 75. K-R63ch, K-R1; 76. K-R64ch, K-R0; 77. K-R65ch, K-R1; 78. K-R66ch, K-R0; 79. K-R67ch, K-R1; 80. K-R68ch, K-R0; 81. K-R69ch, K-R1; 82. K-R70ch, K-R0; 83. K-R71ch, K-R1; 84. K-R72ch, K-R0; 85. K-R73ch, K-R1; 86. K-R74ch, K-R0; 87. K-R75ch, K-R1; 88. K-R76ch, K-R0; 89. K-R77ch, K-R1; 90. K-R78ch, K-R0; 91. K-R79ch, K-R1; 92. K-R80ch, K-R0; 93. K-R81ch, K-R1; 94. K-R82ch, K-R0; 95. K-R83ch, K-R1; 96. K-R84ch, K-R0; 97. K-R85ch, K-R1; 98. K-R86ch, K-R0; 99. K-R87ch, K-R1; 100. K-R88ch, K-R0; 101. K-R89ch, K-R1; 102. K-R90ch, K-R0; 103. K-R91ch, K-R1; 104. K-R92ch, K-R0; 105. K-R93ch, K-R1; 106. K-R94ch, K-R0; 107. K-R95ch, K-R1; 108. K-R96ch, K-R0; 109. K-R97ch, K-R1; 110. K-R98ch, K-R0; 111. K-R99ch, K-R1; 112. K-R100ch, K-R0; 113. K-R101ch, K-R1; 114. K-R102ch, K-R0; 115. K-R103ch, K-R1; 116. K-R104ch, K-R0; 117. K-R105ch, K-R1; 118. K-R106ch, K-R0; 119. K-R107ch, K-R1; 120. K-R108ch, K-R0; 121. K-R109ch, K-R1; 122. K-R110ch, K-R0; 123. K-R111ch, K-R1; 124. K-R112ch, K-R0; 125. K-R113ch, K-R1; 126. K-R114ch, K-R0; 127. K-R115ch, K-R1; 128. K-R116ch, K-R0; 129. K-R117ch, K-R1; 130. K-R118ch, K-R0; 131. K-R119ch, K-R1; 132. K-R120ch, K-R0; 133. K-R121ch, K-R1; 134. K-R122ch, K-R0; 135. K-R123ch, K-R1; 136. K-R124ch, K-R0; 137. K-R125ch, K-R1; 138. K-R126ch, K-R0; 139. K-R127ch, K-R1; 140. K-R128ch, K-R0; 141. K-R129ch, K-R1; 142. K-R130ch, K-R0; 143. K-R131ch, K-R1; 144. K-R132ch, K-R0; 145. K-R133ch, K-R1; 146. K-R134ch, K-R0; 147. K-R135ch, K-R1; 148. K-R136ch, K-R0; 149. K-R137ch, K-R1; 150. K-R138ch, K-R0; 151. K-R139ch, K-R1; 152. K-R140ch, K-R0; 153. K-R141ch, K-R1; 154. K-R142ch, K-R0; 155. K-R143ch, K-R1; 156. K-R144ch, K-R0; 157. K-R145ch, K-R1; 158. K-R146ch, K-R0; 159. K-R147ch, K-R1; 160. K-R148ch, K-R0; 161. K-R149ch, K-R1; 162. K-R150ch, K-R0; 163. K-R151ch, K-R1; 164. K-R152ch, K-R0; 165. K-R153ch, K-R1; 166. K-R154ch, K-R0; 167. K-R155ch, K-R1; 168. K-R156ch, K-R0; 169. K-R157ch, K-R1; 170. K-R158ch, K-R0; 171. K-R159ch, K-R1; 172. K-R160ch, K-R0; 173. K-R161ch, K-R1; 174. K-R162ch, K-R0; 175. K-R163ch, K-R1; 176. K-R164ch, K-R0; 177. K-R165ch, K-R1; 178. K-R166ch, K-R0; 179. K-R167ch, K-R1; 180. K-R168ch, K-R0; 181. K-R169ch, K-R1; 182. K-R170ch, K-R0; 183. K-R171ch, K-R1; 184. K-R172ch, K-R0; 185. K-R173ch, K-R1; 186. K-R174ch, K-R0; 187. K-R175ch, K-R1; 188. K-R176ch, K-R0; 189. K-R177ch, K-R1; 190. K-R178ch, K-R0; 191. K-R179ch, K-R1; 192. K-R180ch, K-R0; 193. K-R181ch, K-R1; 194. K-R182ch, K-R0; 195. K-R183ch, K-R1; 196. K-R184ch, K-R0; 197. K-R185ch, K-R1; 198. K-R186ch, K-R0; 199. K-R187ch, K-R1; 200. K-R188ch, K-R0; 201. K-R189ch, K-R1; 202. K-R190ch, K-R0; 203. K-R191ch, K-R1; 204. K-R192ch, K-R0; 205. K-R193ch, K-R1; 206. K-R194ch, K-R0; 207. K-R195ch, K-R1; 208. K-R196ch, K-R0; 209. K-R197ch, K-R1; 210. K-R198ch, K-R0; 211. K-R199ch, K-R1; 212. K-R200ch, K-R0; 213. K-R201ch, K-R1; 214. K-R202ch, K-R0; 215. K-R203ch, K-R1; 216. K-R204ch, K-R0; 217. K-R205ch, K-R1; 218. K-R206ch, K-R0; 219. K-R207ch, K-R1; 220. K-R208ch, K-R0; 221. K-R209ch, K-R1; 222. K-R210ch, K-R0; 223. K-R211ch, K-R1; 224. K-R212ch, K-R0; 225. K-R213ch, K-R1; 226. K-R214ch, K-R0; 227. K-R215ch, K-R1; 228. K-R216ch, K-R0; 229. K-R217ch, K-R1; 230. K-R218ch, K-R0; 231. K-R219ch, K-R1; 232. K-R220ch, K-R0; 233. K-R221ch, K-R1; 234. K-R222ch, K-R0; 235. K-R223ch, K-R1; 236. K-R224ch, K-R0; 237. K-R225ch, K-R1; 238. K

people/places/things

Breathing life into stone

A master carver explains his exacting, precise profession

By Eric Siegel
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Roger Morigi lives in a world of limestone, marble, granite, of chisels, mallets, and elaborate calibrators. Mr. Morigi is a master stone carver, one of the few in the United States.

His work adorns churches, banks, courthouses, and many of the federal buildings in the nation's capital, including the Supreme Court Building, the Post Office Building, and the edifices housing the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and Labor. It includes tympanums, the ornamental space over a doorway; small statuettes; and larger Biblical and pastoral scenes.

He is small, around five feet tall, but stocky. And his forearms, strengthened by more than half a century of practicing his craft, are like those of a much larger man.

Mr. Morigi works now in a small fenced-in area on the grounds of the Washington Cathedral in the northwest section of the city, doing interpretive religious carvings, supervising four other carvers and an apprentice. The area consists of two small, heated, wooden work sheds and a small yard containing perhaps two dozen blocks of uncut stone.

The making of a carving actually begins with a sketch and then two full-scale models—one of clay and one of plaster. Mr. Morigi has made sketches and models before, but now does only carving. "There are many who can make a plaster model," he says, "but only a few who can carve stone."

Once the plaster model is made, it is fastened to a wooden base in the shed. Against another nearby beam hangs the uncut piece of stone, suspended by a large pulley.

The roughest cuts are made with a powered chisel. "This is the only part of stone carving that's changed," Mr. Morigi explains. "The rest of the carving is done by hand, the same as it was centuries ago."

Metal pegs are attached to the same point on the model and the piece of stone. A precision calibrator, attached to a long, hinged metal

arm, fits on the end of the peg. It is used to measure the indentations.

A stone carver begins with the most obtrusive point on the model. If, for example, one was making a front-on carving of Pinocchio, one would begin with the tip of his nose.

The calibrator is then set at the tip of the nose on the model, and the instrument is moved to the peg on the stone. The stone is chiseled until its measurements conform to those of the plaster model. A vertical calibrator measures the height of a carving.

Measurements are constantly checked and rechecked. If too much stone is chiseled away, the mistake is irrevocable.

While most of the close carving is done by striking the end of a chisel with a wooden mallet, Mr. Morigi does the most precise work by simply twisting the chisel with his hands, gouging out a few flecks of stone.

The conformations must be exact. A difference of 1/16th of an inch between, say, the eyeball of a fish on the model and that on the stone does not satisfy the carver. "Without the correct measurement, the carving will not be right," Mr. Morigi declares.

Many occupations require precision; but in the main they are technical, not artistic. What raises stone carving to art is the sense of shape it demands, he feels.

The skill of chiseling stone to a measured

point can be acquired by someone with a keen eye, a steady hand, and patience. Likewise,

the knowledge of what each of the stone carver's vast array of chisels can do can be picked up by observation and practice. But the feel for, say, the slope of a figure's shoulder, is as the stone carver puts it, "a gift."

"There are things you need to be a stone carver that you just can't explain," he adds.

Mr. Morigi's father also was a stone carver, and Mr. Morigi began learning about stone carving at the age of nine. "Where I came from (in northern Italy), stone carving was the main industry," he explains.

At the age of 12 he enrolled in a school in Milan, where he studied drawing, sculpturing, and carving for nine years. At 21, he followed

his father to New Haven, Connecticut, spending the next four years there and in New York City before coming to Washington in 1932.

Mr. Morigi says that, despite the depression, business for stone carvers boomed until World War II. "At that time, most of the architecture was Renaissance, Gothic, and Baroque," he says. "Since the war, the buildings seem to be all straight up and down and made of glass and steel."

There has been a decline, too, in the number of stone carvers, with the passing of many of the old masters. "I used to know over 300 stone carvers in New York City," Mr. Morigi says. "Now I know one."

Mr. Morigi says such figures make it more interesting to carve than ever. "Any type of carving gives him pleasure," he says, "comes but something grows from it alone."

he can learn, though it is better younger."

For the master, perseverance is needed. "Sometimes you run into the wall and get stuck," Mr. Morigi says. "I have a bad piece of stone, with help structure."

Even without such problems, a high statue can take two months to carve. Mr. Morigi's more ambitious called Christus Majestus, took six years. It is 11 feet tall and was cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.

Again, heavy pine legs were used to support the top. Nuts, potted fern, candle clusters, heaped plates of fresh fruit, and mugs complete the hospitable setting.

Low tables are necessary for sitting around, for eating and drinking around, and for thinking and talking around.

Here are some do-it-yourself ideas that several young couples we know have found practical and relatively inexpensive. Certainly they are different. And each brings a character of its own to a home or porch or patio.

A simple table can be made of four large cement blocks,

selected from the stock of any cement company or building supply house. Highly decorative versions, such as ones with four cut-out petals in the center, are sometimes available.

They can be clustered at right angles to each other, and a potted fern placed in the center. A large circle of heavy glass (cut to desired size by any local glass company) fits over the top of the blocks. Small circles of felt glued to the tops of the blocks keeps glass top from being scratched.

Another couple discovered an old stained glass door in a junk shop. They then attached the door to 2-by-2 pine legs, and it serves as a coffee table. They find the leaded glass is tough enough to withstand the kind of use they give it. If they felt the stained glass needed further protection, they could have a clear glass panel cut the same size as the stained glass to fit over the top.

One artistic husband decided to make a free-form rough

plant coffee table which would be suitable for use on the porch. He found old barn timbers, lichen gray in color, and joined them by means of cross-boards over the bottom. He then sketched out his own free-form shape, with pencil, and cut it out with an electric saw. (The pattern could also be cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.)

Atmospheric husband decided to make a free-form rough

plant coffee table which would be suitable for use on the porch. He found old barn timbers, lichen gray in color, and joined them by means of cross-boards over the bottom. He then sketched out his own free-form shape, with pencil, and cut it out with an electric saw. (The pattern could also be cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.)

Atmospheric husband decided to make a free-form rough

plant coffee table which would be suitable for use on the porch. He found old barn timbers, lichen gray in color, and joined them by means of cross-boards over the bottom. He then sketched out his own free-form shape, with pencil, and cut it out with an electric saw. (The pattern could also be cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.)

Atmospheric husband decided to make a free-form rough

plant coffee table which would be suitable for use on the porch. He found old barn timbers, lichen gray in color, and joined them by means of cross-boards over the bottom. He then sketched out his own free-form shape, with pencil, and cut it out with an electric saw. (The pattern could also be cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.)

Atmospheric husband decided to make a free-form rough

plant coffee table which would be suitable for use on the porch. He found old barn timbers, lichen gray in color, and joined them by means of cross-boards over the bottom. He then sketched out his own free-form shape, with pencil, and cut it out with an electric saw. (The pattern could also be cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.)

Atmospheric husband decided to make a free-form rough

plant coffee table which would be suitable for use on the porch. He found old barn timbers, lichen gray in color, and joined them by means of cross-boards over the bottom. He then sketched out his own free-form shape, with pencil, and cut it out with an electric saw. (The pattern could also be cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.)

Atmospheric husband decided to make a free-form rough

plant coffee table which would be suitable for use on the porch. He found old barn timbers, lichen gray in color, and joined them by means of cross-boards over the bottom. He then sketched out his own free-form shape, with pencil, and cut it out with an electric saw. (The pattern could also be cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.)

Atmospheric husband decided to make a free-form rough

plant coffee table which would be suitable for use on the porch. He found old barn timbers, lichen gray in color, and joined them by means of cross-boards over the bottom. He then sketched out his own free-form shape, with pencil, and cut it out with an electric saw. (The pattern could also be cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.)

Atmospheric husband decided to make a free-form rough

plant coffee table which would be suitable for use on the porch. He found old barn timbers, lichen gray in color, and joined them by means of cross-boards over the bottom. He then sketched out his own free-form shape, with pencil, and cut it out with an electric saw. (The pattern could also be cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.)

Atmospheric husband decided to make a free-form rough

plant coffee table which would be suitable for use on the porch. He found old barn timbers, lichen gray in color, and joined them by means of cross-boards over the bottom. He then sketched out his own free-form shape, with pencil, and cut it out with an electric saw. (The pattern could also be cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.)

Atmospheric husband decided to make a free-form rough

plant coffee table which would be suitable for use on the porch. He found old barn timbers, lichen gray in color, and joined them by means of cross-boards over the bottom. He then sketched out his own free-form shape, with pencil, and cut it out with an electric saw. (The pattern could also be cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.)

Atmospheric husband decided to make a free-form rough

plant coffee table which would be suitable for use on the porch. He found old barn timbers, lichen gray in color, and joined them by means of cross-boards over the bottom. He then sketched out his own free-form shape, with pencil, and cut it out with an electric saw. (The pattern could also be cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.)

Atmospheric husband decided to make a free-form rough

plant coffee table which would be suitable for use on the porch. He found old barn timbers, lichen gray in color, and joined them by means of cross-boards over the bottom. He then sketched out his own free-form shape, with pencil, and cut it out with an electric saw. (The pattern could also be cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.)

Atmospheric husband decided to make a free-form rough

plant coffee table which would be suitable for use on the porch. He found old barn timbers, lichen gray in color, and joined them by means of cross-boards over the bottom. He then sketched out his own free-form shape, with pencil, and cut it out with an electric saw. (The pattern could also be cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.)

Atmospheric husband decided to make a free-form rough

plant coffee table which would be suitable for use on the porch. He found old barn timbers, lichen gray in color, and joined them by means of cross-boards over the bottom. He then sketched out his own free-form shape, with pencil, and cut it out with an electric saw. (The pattern could also be cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.)

Atmospheric husband decided to make a free-form rough

plant coffee table which would be suitable for use on the porch. He found old barn timbers, lichen gray in color, and joined them by means of cross-boards over the bottom. He then sketched out his own free-form shape, with pencil, and cut it out with an electric saw. (The pattern could also be cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.)

Atmospheric husband decided to make a free-form rough

plant coffee table which would be suitable for use on the porch. He found old barn timbers, lichen gray in color, and joined them by means of cross-boards over the bottom. He then sketched out his own free-form shape, with pencil, and cut it out with an electric saw. (The pattern could also be cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.)

Atmospheric husband decided to make a free-form rough

plant coffee table which would be suitable for use on the porch. He found old barn timbers, lichen gray in color, and joined them by means of cross-boards over the bottom. He then sketched out his own free-form shape, with pencil, and cut it out with an electric saw. (The pattern could also be cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.)

Atmospheric husband decided to make a free-form rough

plant coffee table which would be suitable for use on the porch. He found old barn timbers, lichen gray in color, and joined them by means of cross-boards over the bottom. He then sketched out his own free-form shape, with pencil, and cut it out with an electric saw. (The pattern could also be cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.)

Atmospheric husband decided to make a free-form rough

plant coffee table which would be suitable for use on the porch. He found old barn timbers, lichen gray in color, and joined them by means of cross-boards over the bottom. He then sketched out his own free-form shape, with pencil, and cut it out with an electric saw. (The pattern could also be cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.)

Atmospheric husband decided to make a free-form rough

plant coffee table which would be suitable for use on the porch. He found old barn timbers, lichen gray in color, and joined them by means of cross-boards over the bottom. He then sketched out his own free-form shape, with pencil, and cut it out with an electric saw. (The pattern could also be cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.)

Atmospheric husband decided to make a free-form rough

plant coffee table which would be suitable for use on the porch. He found old barn timbers, lichen gray in color, and joined them by means of cross-boards over the bottom. He then sketched out his own free-form shape, with pencil, and cut it out with an electric saw. (The pattern could also be cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.)

Atmospheric husband decided to make a free-form rough

plant coffee table which would be suitable for use on the porch. He found old barn timbers, lichen gray in color, and joined them by means of cross-boards over the bottom. He then sketched out his own free-form shape, with pencil, and cut it out with an electric saw. (The pattern could also be cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.)

Atmospheric husband decided to make a free-form rough

plant coffee table which would be suitable for use on the porch. He found old barn timbers, lichen gray in color, and joined them by means of cross-boards over the bottom. He then sketched out his own free-form shape, with pencil, and cut it out with an electric saw. (The pattern could also be cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.)

Atmospheric husband decided to make a free-form rough

plant coffee table which would be suitable for use on the porch. He found old barn timbers, lichen gray in color, and joined them by means of cross-boards over the bottom. He then sketched out his own free-form shape, with pencil, and cut it out with an electric saw. (The pattern could also be cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.)

Atmospheric husband decided to make a free-form rough

plant coffee table which would be suitable for use on the porch. He found old barn timbers, lichen gray in color, and joined them by means of cross-boards over the bottom. He then sketched out his own free-form shape, with pencil, and cut it out with an electric saw. (The pattern could also be cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.)

Atmospheric husband decided to make a free-form rough

plant coffee table which would be suitable for use on the porch. He found old barn timbers, lichen gray in color, and joined them by means of cross-boards over the bottom. He then sketched out his own free-form shape, with pencil, and cut it out with an electric saw. (The pattern could also be cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.)

Atmospheric husband decided to make a free-form rough

plant coffee table which would be suitable for use on the porch. He found old barn timbers, lichen gray in color, and joined them by means of cross-boards over the bottom. He then sketched out his own free-form shape, with pencil, and cut it out with an electric saw. (The pattern could also be cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.)

Atmospheric husband decided to make a free-form rough

plant coffee table which would be suitable for use on the porch. He found old barn timbers, lichen gray in color, and joined them by means of cross-boards over the bottom. He then sketched out his own free-form shape, with pencil, and cut it out with an electric saw. (The pattern could also be cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.)

Atmospheric husband decided to make a free-form rough

plant coffee table which would be suitable for use on the porch. He found old barn timbers, lichen gray in color, and joined them by means of cross-boards over the bottom. He then sketched out his own free-form shape, with pencil, and cut it out with an electric saw. (The pattern could also be cut out at a lumber yard, for a fee.)

Atmospheric husband decided to make a free-form rough

The Home Forum

June 2, 1975

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, June 2, 1975



"Gaspe 1951": Photograph by Walter Rosenblum

In times past, the young artist sought out the Master's School, apprenticed himself, painted in the School of a Titan and, as his skill surpassed or varied, sought his own way. But it was always an orderly transition. No so the modern era in art. Today's student alternately resists and learns from a place bearing the title University or School; not from a person.

Only in photography does discipleship go on. The newest of the "art forms," photography, thus follows the oldest of art world

Photography as an art

patterns. "Paul Caponigro was a revelation," one photographer proclaims clearly in words posted at an exhibition. "I'm going to spend some time with Ansel Adams," a photographer I consider well-established put more. Perhaps because photography is an infant art, giving credit where it's due is no burden to the photographer.

Conversely, credit does not always come to those who deserve it. Rosenblum, the teacher who helped legitimize the form within the schools, has had a far more modest reputation than his peers and teachers until a recent exhibition. A photo-

has Rosenblum. Since no ego can deny the need for technical aid, then no ego is embarrassed to admit its source. But there's more. Perhaps because photography is an infant art, giving credit where it's due is no burden to the photographer.

Why? Perhaps it is because photographers have a less exalted notion of their work, as

journalist and humanist, he endows his art in Gaspé with a tender clarity. Inspired by his mentor, Strand, Rosenblum has created here a work outside the social realist stream of his photographs: an evocative and lyrical view, a printed scene, capturing an atmosphere, also documents a place and sets the photographer within the student-to-matured.

Fortunately Danny came. He is a young neighbor who dislikes every kind of mechanical object but is talented about repairing. In a very short time he had the water heater fixed and roared away so that the task of washing dishes became less. (Except for that leak over my head.)

The rain went on and on with variations. Sometimes it hailed, sleeted, even snowed a few flakes. The rose colored camellias keep blooming as if they enjoyed all this. I wondered about our friend Marty who lives along with horses and dogs, up on Cuyamaca Mountain. She insists on spending winters there though every one tells her not to, as she and her family have a place to stay at a lower elevation. I couldn't phone to ask how she was, as the storm had demolished her phone lines.

Then one late afternoon, just as I had finished chores, my neighbor phoned me.

The Monitor's religious article

And addition is subtraction...

The years turn pages
at our feet
yet we no nearer
come
than sum
of one and one.
For far is near
and old is
mathematics
new.
The whole

unmeasured
From
is
where
we meet
and thought
in all
the I or you
to greet
in trust
we share.

Maxine Le Pellec

Storms of spring

In this semiard part of the land we rejoice in any rainfall, but the ones that do the most good to pastures and grain fields are the spring rains. These we don't have every year, but this year they came and would not stop. Country people rejoiced while city people complained. Since the city by the coast had been planned without thought of any rain — ever — some streets became rivers. A shopping center, built in the middle of a sandy river bed, became a lake. This caused consternation.

As far as we were concerned, so much rain caused consternation only among the dogs and cats. They weren't accustomed to being house-bound, but every time they went outdoors they didn't like that, either. Inside the house they had to sleep or to play with their toys or to chase one another about. Sometimes the house shuddered from all their activities. This house is old and feeble. It developed leaks which I never guessed it could have. I was kept busy putting pots and pans under likely places, spreading newspapers to soak up swamps. I didn't mind, except for the leak right over my head in the exact spot where I stood to wash dishes. Also I didn't like the rain to keep putting out the hot water heater as it had become difficult to relight.

Even though I grumbled I enjoyed this snowy journey with all its squeaky crunchy sounds under my boots. The house was wonderful when I got back in again. Dogs and cats played with one another, romping about so much that their activities made the house warmer.

The next morning I spread out hay on a clean white tablecloth of snow. Cats went outdoors, came back in shaking cold paws. Dogs ran through the snow, then clamored to get back by the fire. Before noon rain washed away the snow. Soon I was tired of both snow and rain. My boots kept sinking into the area around the barn. The pigs wouldn't move from the warm beds they'd made for themselves in a horse stall. With envy I looked at them, warm and comfortable.

A few mornings later I awakened to hear no rain at all. Horses, cows and pigs were all spread flat on the earth, enjoying the sun. I could no more stay inside than they could. Then more rain came. I kept remembering that the rain promised a wonderful spring and summer but I wished that all the wonderfulness would happen soon.

Then one late afternoon, just as I had finished chores, my neighbor phoned me.

Each of us is precious to God. We are all His children, whole and perfect, dwelling "in the house of the Lord for ever."

Because our being is really spiritual, we can never be hated, neglected, or abused in any way, whatever our age or circumstances. Quite the contrary — we are, in our true, spiritual selfhood, loved, nourished, and protected by God, our ever-present Father-Mother, divine Truth and Love.

Christ Jesus, the supreme example of the real ideal nature of man, urged his followers to "call no man your father upon the earth: for one is your Father, which is in heaven." His was a practical, inspired view of childhood and parenthood, which brought freedom and hope to mankind.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, further explains man's divine origin and being when she writes: "In Science man is the offspring of Spirit. The beautiful, good, and pure constitute his ancestry."

In reality, there is not one unpleasant or undesirable element in our makeup. Increased understanding of divine Love and our perfection as God's child will enable us to prove this. Ours is a goodly heritage, one which blesses us and those around us.

Jealousy, anger, revenge, spite, loneliness, have no part in and cannot touch our real being. We are the loved of Love, God. It is impossible for our lives ever to be scarred or damaged, or our progress retarded or checked. This is because we are spiritual, born of divine Spirit, God. God created the universe spiritually and everything in it, including man, expresses His goodness and perfection.

To the degree that we see and understand man's true spiritual identity and perfection, unpleasant experiences can have no hold over us. Fear, frustration, pain, and disappointment will be erased from our consciousness as we fill it with love, for Love is All. Irrespective of what may seem to be taking place in our lives, we can scientifically know and demonstrate that our real being is forever safe and intact in God.

The real man being linked by Science to his Maker, mortals need only turn from sin and lose sight of mortal selfhood to find Christ, the real man and his relation to God, and to recognize the divine sonship," says Mrs. Eddy.

We are at one with God and can never for an instant be separated from His goodness or love. We cannot be deprived of peace or joy or affection. We cannot injure or be injured.

Understanding the fatherhood and motherhood of God, and man's divine sonship, we are freed from a burdensome feeling of responsibility for our own well-being and

that of others. Relying less on individuals and more on God for guidance and direction, we avoid many of the pressures and anxieties of everyday living. Acknowledging Him as the source of all good, we can prove that God cares for each of His children abundantly and properly — whatever the need.

As children of God, we dwell together in perfect union and are satisfied.

*Psalm 23:6; **Matthew 22:9; fScience and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 63; fScience and Health, p. 316.

DAILY BIBLE VERSE

Delight thyself also in the Lord; and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart. Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in him; and he shall bring it to pass.

Psalms, 37:4, 5

The healing touch of God's love

In the Bible God promises, "I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds."

Are you longing for a greater assurance of God's healing care? Perhaps a fuller and deeper understanding of God may be required of you. A book that can help you is Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy. This is a book that brings to light God's ever-present goodness, His power and His love.

The real man being linked by Science to his Maker, mortals need only turn from sin and lose sight of mortal selfhood to find Christ, the real man and his relation to God, and to recognize the divine sonship," says Mrs. Eddy.

..

We are at one with God and can never for an instant be separated from His goodness or love. We cannot be deprived of peace or joy or affection. We cannot injure or be injured.

Understanding the fatherhood and motherhood of God, and man's divine sonship, we are freed from a burdensome feeling of responsibility for our own well-being and

..

"Live on the edge of the possible"

Like an extending thread
the words spun
from the
television
one by one and
bung
knotted in space.

They remain
with bony persistence
to displace a smoothness

I'm trying to connect
from the patterns in my life.

Thoughts now
stretch to the edge of meaning
to seize what can be grasped

but the line slips away
drawing out the possible.

Miss Frances C. Carlson
Publisher's Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston, MA, U.S.A. 02115

Please send me a paperback copy of Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures: (L)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

My check for \$2.50 enclosed as payment in full.

Susan Morrison

Rises—sets

Fluorescent lighting
Keeps my painting constant on the night wall.
By day my painting rises and sets
Setting slowly greys
Whites last longest

Purples return to twilight
Yellow rises with the sun
Red reappears

My painting high to noon
Its shadows lengthen to late day

Guess I'll leave off fluorescence
While it lives and breathes
And tides the light.

Emile Gian

OPINION

Melvin Maddocks

Suffering tools gladly

Homer Faber had a mother with a dream, as don't we all?

Some mothers' dreams for their sons are compounded out of frustration. To put it bluntly, they want their sons to become the men their husbands, alas, have never been.

Homer's mother was not this sort of woman. In fact, she ranked her husband generally higher than her father in the triumvirate (father-husband-son) that seems to vacillate like a ratings game in women's heads.

But one thing her father had been that her husband emphatically was not: good with his hands. He could, as the saying goes, make his car run with two sticks of gum and a rusty hairpin. Leaky faucets seemed to dry up out of sheer fear when he picked up a wrench. Two turns of a screw, a gentle pat on top, and mantel clocks silent for 50 years would begin to chime again.

Her husband, on the other hand, did not suffer tools gladly. Not only was he helpless at fixing things, he was a genius at destroying them. Door knobs came off in his

hands. The moment he touched a toaster that had operated flawlessly for 15 years it suddenly went berserk and split black crumbs on English muffins.

So, as she made her daily rounds to TV repairmen, to auto mechanics, to the waiting lines in the outer offices of electricians and plumbers, Homer's mother clung to her dream. That her son would balance out between her Mr. Fixit father and her Mr. Wreckit husband. Was this asking too much?

How she watched Homer as a baby! He pounded a workmanlike rattle, he built a mean set of blocks. He pulled electric plugs from their sockets with a certain grace. There was cause for hope.

And there had to be. For the world Homer was growing up in had more and more things to fix (or break), and while the breakers, like Homer's father, are always with us, the fixers were getting harder and harder to find. "My plumber doesn't make house calls."

Time passed, and as far as skills went, so did Homer. At 12 he got a B-minus in carpentry. When the television set up he gave it a kick like everybody else. He was ordinary, which was what his mother had said she would settle for. But now it no longer seemed enough.

One day she was in a bookstore, looking for a paperback of "Robinson Crusoe" — now there was a homo faber for you — when she ran across "Know-How: A Fix-it Book for the Clumsy But Pure of Heart" by Guy Allard, Miron Waskiw, and Tony Hiss (Little, Brown, \$12.50 and \$8.50).

The book had that certain Zen tone so obligatory

these days when writing about subjects like motorcycle.

"A good tool," said the authors, "does work for you. A bad tool makes work for you."

The evening he was given the book the light in Homer's room stayed on until 1:30. He came down to breakfast murmuring: "The first tool you should learn how to use is your eye."

And other quotations. The book was so well written. When the authors stated the repairman's law of probability — if the car won't start, first check the gas tank, etc. — it came out like this: "When you have hoofbeats, don't look for zebras (unless you are on the Serengeti Plain)."

The book changed Homer's life. Excited by its stylish, witty prose, he determined to become a writer, like Mr. Hiss (on the staff of the New Yorker). The typewriter he took the slightest interest in was the typewriter his mother had to buy him for his birthday.

On the other hand, his mother began to read the book herself, tuning out the splendid prose but paying a lot of attention to the neat diagrams and the fixer's "replies" summarized in red. She discovered that it was she who had inherited her father's gifts, and in no time she was putting the knobs back on doors as fast as her husband could take them off.

As a writer, Homer sought a moral for the story he concluded it was this: Don't put a square peg in a round hole — especially if you're really awful with your hands.

Roscoe Drummond

Korea: a role for Congress

Washington

To the President of the United States and members of Congress:

There is a clear and present danger that the slogan "No more Vietnam" will become a poison instead of a panacea.

You, Mr. President, are committed to joining in the defense of South Korea if a renewed attack comes.

But Congress is not committed.

Your assurance to the South Koreans reaffirms the commitment of your five predecessors in office — Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon. You were reaffirming America's word as already given.

But Congress has never pledged its word to keep troops in South Korea.

Since Congress directed the President to remove American troops from Vietnam, there can be no certainty that it would not before very long do the same thing in Korea. Two such actions by the United States would leave the U.S. totally uncertain as an ally and nearly impotent in dealing with an adversary.

They are at the point of being repeated at this moment unless something is done about it. Here are the circumstances:

Mr. President, you have given a new assurance to South Korean officials that "we shall keep our troops in South Korea."

There is good reason for giving such assurance. There is gathering evidence that the North Korean Communists, emboldened by the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam, see the present moment as opportunity to renew the aggression against South Korea. It cannot be safely discounted and your assurance that we will stand with our South Korean ally could be a deterrent.

But nothing could be more harmful than to have an uncommitted President pointing to South Korea as a model for "no surrender" to aggression.

Mr. President, you have said that "we shall keep our commitments." There is no assurance that you can keep our commitments unless you do all that is necessary to make Congress your committed partner in doing so.

Don't you agree that you need explicit congressional authority to be assured you can make good on the pledge you have made to South Korea?

It is time for Congress to act.

By Henry S. Hayward

Nairobi, Kenya

Joseph Kamau is a Kikuyu house servant. He is very poor and has a large family to support. Yet Mr. Kamau speaks three languages fluently and finds nothing strange in that fact.

If you ask him which one is his main language, he looks puzzled. "Kikuyu I learned in my village home as a child," he says. "Then there was English which we were all taught in school. And by the time I came to Nairobi, I also had learned Swahili, so I could talk to Kenyans of other tribes."

"Now I use all three, each at the proper time. I look at the face, and my head tells me which tongue to use."

Black Africa: a babble of tongues

Yet Mr. Kamau's abundance of language highlights a serious problem. For black Africa is groping for a single tongue that can speak with authority for several hundred million people on this continent.

So far they have only the babble of literally hundreds of languages and dialects — and no agreement on one to predominate.

English, French, or any European tongue, is not the answer, according to Africans. "How can I properly denounce the effects of foreign control," said one, "when I have to use a European language to do so? It is humiliating."

Arabic, the language of many North Africans, was adopted along with French and English as an official working tongue at a

Can 13 million Americans be wrong?

By Jonathan Harach

Dublin
IRA (Irish Republican Army) terrorist from the Republic of Ireland to those

The defeat for moderation in Northern Ireland's decisive May Day elections was not a sectarian vote against the Roman Catholic minority — though the vote could well bring a violent return to the worst days of Protestant ascendancy.

Anglicized Ulster voters picked hard-liners pledged to restoring undiluted Protestant majority rule. But the sincerely held grassroots desire is not to crush Catholics. Proof of this is seen in the continuing good relations on the factory floor, where Protestants and Catholics side by side are steadily boosting production and profits.

Ulster can hit out at Britain and fairly effectively. But Ulster's third is not so easy to handle.

What totally frustrates Ulster Protestants is the distant, immensely powerful, apparently untouchable force of some 13 million Americans and the American politicians from whom they vote. It is small comfort that the Irish Government in Dublin is equally frustrated in its attempts to do for Ireland's "American dimension."

After constant appeals from the British Government and from Ulster's main party, the Social Democratic and Labor Party, Irish-Americans still supply their IRA with funds, arms, and vital support. The IRA never wins votes in the North and South. Yet many Irish-Americans still believe that the IRA represent their opinion. The Irish Government is not going to argue that Irish policies should remain in London — or in Washington. Yet US congressional committees are not considering IRA activists, rather than accepting the views of elected Irish political leaders.

If America's Irish friends cannot make the United States listen and believe, what then?

ask the Ulster Protestants in frustration. They vote for the recommendation of the joint chiefs?"

"In every instance," this newspaper was assured, "the answer was 'yes.'"

COMMENTARY

Washington Letter

Manipulating Mayaguez news coverage

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

Washington

At some point historians may be able to provide a clear chronicle of the President's decisionmaking process during the Mayaguez rescue. But the picture as of now is particularly cloudy, shaped by conflicting and what appear to be self-serving reports of what happened in those behind-the-scenes presidential sessions.

In the early wake of the episode there were widespread reports here which gave Henry Kissinger the "preeminent hawk" role. He was said to be the "hard-liner" among the President's advisers, going even beyond the President in his position that tough, decisive action was necessary.

How does one reconcile these varying reports? Again, it probably will be up to historians who have much better information at their disposal.

At the same time there were reports, again allegedly from "insiders," which were saying that James Schlesinger was the "dove" in the consultations. He was pictured as advising a somewhat go-slow policy, emphasizing that diplomatic measures must be pursued fully before any kind of military initiative be taken.

The joint chiefs of staff were — at least in some "authentic" reports — said to be advising a softer course than that being followed by the President.

Now comes a new report — this one from what might be called "well-placed observers" who certainly were in a position to hear what the President was saying during these meetings — and what his advisers were saying to him.

These "sources" have told this paper that the characterization of Kissinger as the "hawk" and Schlesinger as the "dove" was "utter nonsense." Instead, the sources insist, "there was not a dime's difference between Kissinger and Schlesinger in the advice they gave to the President."

Finally — as the theory goes — since these leaks do not conflict, they have been relied on heavily by reporters who found elements of validity in these reports in the very fact that they can be put together so neatly.

However, now other sources, this time from the direction of the White House, are challenging the earlier stories.

They contend that the President always followed this procedure: He would listen to options suggested by the joint chiefs; second, he would make his decision after finishing his consulting process and being assured that his information on the situation was correct and up-to-the-minute; and, third, he would always go back to the joint chiefs and say: "I've decided to take this action. Is this the recommendation of the joint chiefs?"

What really happened? Clearly, one must wait and see.

Mr. Sperling is chief of the Washington bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

On spying for a democracy

By Adam Yermolinsky

reasonable, and more pessimistic, throughout the course of the war in Southeast Asia. But in the closed politics of the intelligence community the CIA made concessions to its counterparts in Defense, based not on the facts of the war in Asia, but on the facts of life in Washington. We are just beginning to learn about these compromises through whistleblowers in the agency, whose revelations stimulate general public concern. Again, the informal machinery of democracy works to avoid such compromises, and to maintain standards of professional performance.

The record of the CIA operations division — the department of dirty tricks — is perhaps the best demonstration that democratic controls may not be so bad after all. True, every operation was specifically authorized by the famous "40" Committee (a committee that, significantly, took its name not from a person or a purpose, but from the number of the room where it met). But the members of the 40 Committee (and its lineage predecessors) were busy men, and they did not feel a cowering Congress looking over their shoulders. The results are only too well-known, both in actual excesses, and even more in damaging rumors.

It may be that a democratically controlled department of dirty tricks is not possible, in the sense that elected political leaders will in fact make the effort to keep themselves fully informed in these matters, and to reflect on their public policy consequences. The temptation to play cops and robbers is very great. My own inclination, in any event, would be to bar cover intervention in the affairs of another nation, except in time of war, or as occasionally necessary for the limited purpose of intelligence gathering. The remaining operations would then require a much more limited capability than we now maintain, and could be more closely supervised, and more effectively reviewed after the fact.

Much remains to be done to bring the intelligence services under more effective control. Congressional oversight committees need to be strengthened. The overall intelligence budget can and should be openly discussed, while some areas of detail continue to be closely held. Adequate, accurate intelligence is too important, particularly in the nuclear age, for it not to be subjected to the time-tested processes of democratic government.

Mr. Yermolinsky, who served in the Defense Department during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, is Ralph Waldo Emerson university professor at the University of Massachusetts.

Scotland and the referendum

By Francis Renny

Glasgow

Scotland says No to Europe — on anybody else's terms, and that means England's. Scotland cheers always greet this call by Mrs. Margaret Macdonald, leader of the Scottish National Party's campaign against the Common Market; but then Margo is, as the late Raymond Chandler put it, "the kind of blonde to make a bishop kick a hole in a stained glass window."

There will be more to meet the eye, though, in the June 5th referendum. Will Scotland vote to leave not only the Common Market but the United Kingdom? Some would say investment was held off by the high strike record of Scottish workers; others that Scotland was unlucky in getting precisely those heavy industries — coal, steel, shipbuilding and heavy engineering — which have grown obsolescent at this point in the 20th century. And such a movement might lead Wales and Ulster in its wake.

The Scottish Nationalists hold 11 seats in the House of Commons, against the ruling Labour Party's 40 Scottish seats. But the SNP came second in all but 5 of those 40, quite eclipsing the Tories, and the SNP's popular vote amounted to 800,000 compared with Labour's 1

million. So the Nationalists present a real threat to Labour's traditional domination of the central industrial band where most of Scotland's voters live.

The SNP's attitude over the Common Market is a mite cynical. Many of the party's intellectuals have long argued that Scotland, with her "audile alliance" with France and other historical ties has always been more "European" than England. They even view the Market as a means of escaping English domination. On the other hand it is argued that the terms negotiated for United Kingdom membership as a whole are biased against Scotland.

So the party is really divided on the issue,

but has decided to leave open the possibility of a separate membership for Scotland once independent. Hence, No on anybody's else's terms.

Short on cash, long on strikes, Glasgow and Clydebank now present the grimdest, most run-down appearance of any urban communities in these islands (nearby Edinburgh remains prima facie). Glasgow's pollies have always been over to the left, and

today Communist influence is overt and flourishing. The Communists disapprove of the bourgeoisie, romantic, non-Marxist SNP, but enjoy the effect the Nationalists have had on United Kingdom unity and strength. And they are entirely at one in both opposing the Common Market.

If this week's results show a Scottish majority against Europe (and preliminary opinion polls have already indicated one), as against the English majority in favor (which is also predicted), then the Nationalists will be equipped with a supposedly popular mandate. As industrial distress gets worse there could well be violence in the streets, acts of "anti-English" terrorism. Already there have been some feeble attempts by a Scottish Liberation Army, and nobody who has visited Glasgow can fail to smell the same crackling of law and order: the same despair that poisons the air of Belfast.

Perhaps only a courageous and masterful campaign by Harold Wilson in person, convincing Scots of the dangers they are running, can save a collapse of the old political order in Scotland, and the emergence of something pollardish and unified.